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MESSAGE

OF

GOV. JOSEPH W. McCLURG,

TO THE

TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF MISSOURI.

SENATE—Read and 2,500 copies ordered printed—300 of which in German—300 for use of the Governor, January 6, 1871.

JOHN W. HENDRICK, *Secretary of Senate.*

HOUSE—Read and 7,500 copies in English and 2,500 in German ordered printed, Jan. 6, 1871.

D. A. SUTTON, *Chief Clerk.*

JEFFERSON CITY:
HORACE WILCOX, PUBLIC PRINTER.

1871.

E. M. BROWN

MESSAGE

Senators and Representatives:

To the legislative, more than to any other department of our government, are committed the destinies of this Commonwealth. The sovereign power belongs to the people. You, as their representatives, embody their will into laws that are merely interpreted by the judiciary and enforced by the executive, who are themselves amenable, under those laws, to the people.

Your duties are therefore most important.

In but obey a constitutional obligation in attempting to "give information relative to the state of the government," and to recommend "measures necessary and expedient" to aid in the discharge of your duties.

While I have this honor, it is a source of pleasure to be able to congratulate you and the people of our State on its present peaceful and highly prosperous condition. During the year just passed no general public calamity has befallen us; the earth has responded liberally to the demands of the husbandmen and supplied the wants of a rapidly increasing population; our commerce has largely increased with greatly extended facilities; our manufactures have multiplied, and mines made new and enlarged disclosures; while intelligence goes abroad from seats of learning in equally increased proportion.

RESPECT FOR THE LAWS.

While animosities engendered by the late internal war have shown themselves in individual cases in some few localities, the local municipal officers have been so well sustained by the general sentiments of their respective communities that they have been able to enforce laws, and no irregularities have required State executive interference, save in a late instance to check a disposition to resort to mob violence to punish those believed to be guilty of the heartless butchery of a family.

So wholesome has been the respect for the laws that we have lately passed through a canvass, somewhat exciting, and an election

for State and county officers and members of the Legislature, without any violent manifestations of disregard for them. This is the more remarkable because important constitutional amendments were discussed and voted upon, some of which directly involved questions of policy and justice in the treatment of those who had engaged in rebellion. But so heartily is the right of free speech accorded under our republican government, that such discussions were conducted peaceably; all seeming to prefer that all differences should be settled at the proper place of arbitration, the ballot-box.

THE DECISION.

The recent revelation of the ballot box is creditable to our people, alike manifesting the patient forbearance of those claiming to be unjustly deprived of rights and the magnanimity of others, equally sincere, claiming to be governed by views of public "safety."

Brave men, respecting bravery in antagonists and confiding in each other's sincerity and honesty, have removed all distinctions before the law and left standing no legal barriers to an equal enjoyment of civil and political privileges on account of race or color or participation in the rebellion.

So general was this feeling, as revealed by the ballot-box, that the fact cannot, if attempted, be disguised, that there was no organized opposition by any party, or by any organized faction or wing of any party, to any of the six constitutional amendments that were proposed, all of which were ratified by overwhelming majorities, and have been in legal form proclaimed parts of our Constitution.

What are known as the "suffrage" and "office-holding" amendments were voted against by a proportionately small number of earnest and honest patriots, who did not believe the time had arrived when the rights thereby affected could, with "safety to the State," be restored; but they bow to the will of the majority.

LET IT BE ENFORCED.

If, therefore, there is general sincerity and not general duplicity, we have entered upon a new era of peace and good will among men, the benefits of which will be continued and multiplied if those in power will but promptly visit with punishment those who may attempt to disturb restored peaceful relations. And let me here urge upon those who will soon assume the responsible duties of enforcing the laws, the wisdom and necessity of visiting with speedy and rigorous punishment, to their full extent, the first and every exhibition of violence in disregard of the late peaceful arbitrament of the ballot-box, which is: that the past shall be forgotten and that political distinctions on account of race or color or rebellion, shall no longer exist.

PRESENT AND PAST.

In obedience to the voice of the people I will soon surrender to another, as the chosen Executive, the reins of your State government which were committed to my care two years ago. I will, therefore, be indulged in gratifying at this time, a laudable pride by saying: Missouri does not occupy a less prominent position among her sister States than in January 1869; the people are not less contented; labor is not less remunerative, proportionately, nor capital and enterprise less productive of comfort and wealth. Statistics will show that the wheels of progress have not been motionless, and therefore it is to be inferred that with no future impediments the march of improvement must still be rapid and onward.

POPULATION.

The actual increase in population in any given year cannot be ascertained, but the United States census for 1860, and that for 1870, exhibit the facts that while in 1860, Missouri was the eighth state in the Union, it is the fifth in 1870; that while in 1860 our population was 1,182,000, it numbers 1,714,000 in 1870, showing an astonishing increase in ten years of 532,000.

It will not be forgotten that Missouri was a border slave State, and that many portions of its territory were devastated and depopulated, and that its aggregate population was actually reduced during the war; so that the recuperation and increase have been since the spring of 1865, say in five years.

WEALTH.

This increase of population consists in a large degree of the intelligent, independent and enterprising, as evidenced in part by the increased wealth of the State, which is indicated by the increased amount of taxable property, the assessed value of which, in 1869, was $508,278,860, and for 1870, $557,685,387, (one county not being reported) showing an increase of $49,406,527, being over 9½ per cent. per annum. This taxable wealth is, or should be, the regulator and adjuster of our State finances, and should control legislation to a great degree.

FINANCES.

In this taxable wealth alone has the State any assets, so to speak, save only $300,000 that will be paid by the South Pacific Railroad Company in equal installments on the first of June of each of the years 1874, 1875 and 1876; but it is sufficient, with judicious business management, to enable us to continue to pay our State interest and the principal of our State debt promptly at maturity—at least until 1875 or 1876. The present administration has been able to sustain our State

credit, owing much to prudent legislation, although our expenses might have been curtailed by shortening the sessions of the Legislature, without any material detriment otherwise.

Our means are not such that we can sustain our credit, and at the same time indulge in experiments and extravagance. I repeat, in other words, we have no means other than through taxation for defraying our ordinary expenses, and paying the interest on, and eventually the principal of our State debt.

It is your duty as wise legislators to look further than this into the future, and provide for, or calculate for, a reduction of the rate of taxation. If we extravagantly spend whatever increased amount we receive from the taxation of increased wealth, of course we cannot reduce the rate.

As I remarked in my last message, "our people demand a reduction of the rate of taxation before liberality can be commendable or should be tolerated."

With proper economy we can hope that the Legislature, at the session of January, 1877, may be able to take steps for lessening the rate. Prior to that time it cannot be done. This is made more apparent by the following figures:

At the close of 1868 our State debt was $18,654,000; of 1869 it was $18,595,000; and of 1870 it was $17,866,000, showing a reduction in the two years, of $788,000, that for 1870 being $729,000, while the current expenses have been paid as well as over half a million of dollars, semi-annually, of interest; that due in January, instant, having been remitted, as required, to New York.

This reduction of our debt has been by the purchase, with surplus funds, of bonds before maturity, as required by the law of the 21st of March, 1870. I regard it as not only proper, but discharging a duty to the deserving, to say on this occasion: much credit is due to our efficient Fund Commissioners, the State Treasurer and State Auditor, who, consulting the best interests of the State, availed themselves of the lowest markets for the purchase of our bonds, and saved at least $40,000 to the Treasury, which they might have put into individual pockets by conspiring with others and, by giving public notice, advancing the price.

Let us prudently see what are our means, what we necessarily have to pay out, and what surplus, if any, we can expect to have, and in what year.

1871.

Our available means for 1871 are:

Amount yet to be received on assessment of 1869.....	$ 190,000
Amount yet to be received on assessment of 1870	1,694,521

Cash on hand January 1, 1871, in current funds, belonging to Revenue Fund, in excess of outstanding warrants.....		$31,248
Cash, January 1, 1871, in the Interest Fund..		231
Total means.....		$1,916,000
To be paid in 1871:		
Ordinary expenses of the government.....	$900,000	
Interest on State debt due July 1st, 1871, and January 1, 1872, (amount due January 1872 to be remitted in December 1871)..	1,067,000	
One session of the Legislature, 70 days (average length).....	188,450	
The Public School Fund out of Revenue Fund.....	239,500	
Seminary Fund, out of Revenue Fund.....	12,573	$2,407,523
Showing a deficit of.....		$491,523

To be made up from collections on assessment for 1871 and to be paid in by December of 1871, which may reasonably be calculated upon, such collection in 1870 being $510,000.

1872.

Means for 1872 are:		
For Revenue and Interest Funds, collections on the assessment of 1871, estimating the increase of taxable wealth to be ten per centum, and after deducting amount collected up to December 1871.....		$1,900,700
To be paid in 1872:		
No session of the Legislature.....	.....	
Semi-annual interest July 1872.....	$533,500	
Ordinary expenses of the government.....	900,000	
Public School Fund.....	307,587	
Seminary Fund.....	16,146	
Bonds due in 1872.....	422,000	
Interest for January 1873, to be remitted in December, 1872.....	508,180	$2,687,413
Showing a deficit of.....		$786,713

To be made up from collections on assessments for 1872, and to be paid by December of same year.

1873.

Means for 1873 are:

For Revenue and Interest Funds on assessment of 1872, estimating as heretofore...		$1,920,057
To be paid in 1873:		
One session of the Legislature.....	$188,450	
Interest July, 1873.....	508,080	
Ordinary expenses of government.....	900,000	
Public School Fund.....	338,346	
Seminary Fund.....	17,762	
Bonds due in 1873.....	601,000	
Interest for January, 1874, to be remitted in December, 1873.....	477,440—	$3,031,178
Showing a deficit of.....		$ 1,111,121

To be made up from collections on assessments for 1873, and to be paid by December of same year.

1874.

Means for 1874 are:

For Revenue and Interest Funds, estimating as heretofore.....		$1,866,326
To be paid in 1874:		
No session of the Legislature.....	.....	
Interest July 1874.....	$477,440	
Ordinary expenses of government.....	900,000	
Public School Fund.....	372,180	
Seminary Fund.....	19,538	
Bonds due in 1874.....	811,000	
Interest for January, 1875, to be remitted in December, 1874.....	428,780—	$3,008,938
Showing a deficit of.....		$ 1,142,612

To be made up from collections on assessment of 1874, to be paid by December of same year.

With these figures before us, which must be conceded to be very liberal even by those disposed to be extravagant in their calculations for the future prosperity of the State, and with a knowledge of the further facts that in 1875 there will be a session of the Legislature; that in that year $1,432,000 of bonds will mature; that, in 1876, $3,083,000 of bonds will mature, and $1,047,000 likewise in 1877, it is not difficult to see that with prudent legislation alone will we be able

to sustain our credit with any hope of reducing the rate of taxation prior to 1877.

RAILROADS.

In view of these figures and facts, I will not insult the intelligence of this General Assembly by supposing that any cunningly devised railroad scheme can be encouraged that would divert revenue from the State Treasury and apply it to county purposes in such a direction.

We cannot be unmindful that our present State debt is almost exclusively in consequence of railroad legislation.

The system devised some years since being completed, there is no longer any necessity for State aid, even by indirect legislation. The resources of our State are becoming so well known that enterprising capitalists are contending for the legitimate rewards in store for the roads that bear the abundant treasures to market. In nothing does capital more readily seek investment than in railroads. At least this is certainly the present experience of Missouri, as is fully shown by a tabular statement prepared from letters and reports of presidents of railroad companies, written by request, which statement is herewith presented as an accompanying document, and to which, with pride, I ask attention. The figures are astonishing; so much so that it is difficult to realize the truth. The year 1869 was signalized for giving 360½ miles of new road, when the four preceding years had added but "563." But 1870 presents us with 417½ additional miles, and 1,182 more in the course of construction on the first of January, 1871. For general information I will add that there are now in Missouri 2,055 miles of completed railroad.

The officers of other roads will hardly complain if I mention specially two or three.

Missouri Valley R. R.—The Missouri Valley Railroad has been completed to the Iowa line in the time required by law, and is now consolidated with the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, under the name of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R.—Has been built this year from Sedalia to Fort Scott, 105 miles, on which the cars are now running. It traverses one of the finest agricultural portions of our State.

South Pacific R. R.—One hundred and thirty-one miles of this road were built last year, completing it to a point near the western line of the State. It has become a part of, and is merged into the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which was chartered by act of Congress of July 27th, 1866, with a grant of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Springfield, Missouri, to the Pacific Ocean along or near the 35th parallel of latitude. The value of this road to our State is incalculable.

ADJOURNED SESSION.

Passing from the subject of railroads, as one not likely to embarrass our finances by further legislation, I can think of but two propositions likely to be made, the non-entertainment of which would save money to the State, advance its bonds above present high rates, and redound to the just credit of the present General Assembly. The first is for an adjourned session of the Legislature. I have already stated the expense of a session of seventy days to be $188,450. The pay and contingent expenses amount to about $2,335 per day, exclusive of copying and printing laws and journals, which amount, for an ordinary session, to about $25,000.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The second or other proposition I refer to, as one that will probably be made, is for calling a convention to form a new Constitution. Such a proposition should be summarily tabled. What might be wise and desirable under some circumstances, may be very unwise under others.

Our pecuniary condition does not justify the attempt to frame and adopt a new Constitution, and cannot for some years, as the figures I have presented demonstrate.

The mileage and pay of sixty-eight members for a session of ninety days, together with pay for clerks and officers, contingent expenses and printing, could not amount to less than $100,000, to be taken directly from the State Treasury. Then would necessarily follow a revision of the Statutes, their publication and distribution, which would require an additional sum of $50,000. All this is exclusive of the expense of three separate elections to which the counties, many of which already groan under burdens of taxation, would be subjected. Neither is there any immediate necessity for a new Constitution. If we had ample wealth and no scrutinizing creditors, it would perhaps be gratifying to lay aside a coat having a few places threadbare; but reflecting people will have increased respect if we wear it until we are able to pay for a new one. Indeed the old one is so handsomely patched that an expert only can discover any defects. The common people cannot, although the professions and designs of some may cause them to attempt to point them out.

Surely no larger freedom than now enjoyed can be desirable, unless we are willing to adopt the dangerous position that the general good justifies no abridgment of personal liberty. All male citizens, twenty-one years of age, without distinction of race or color, have equal access to the ballot, to the jury box, and to office; neither is the ballot-box closed against the foreigner who has been a resident of the State one year, and declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

If more than all this be desired, it can only be female suffrage.

It is true there might be general gratification at the change of a few words in the Constitution, if we could properly call a convention. But the world knows we are now free in the spirit of the United States Constitution, and that Missouri stands prominently forth disenthralled, regenerated and redeemed.

We have prospered in an unprecedented degree under a constitution lately amended in six particulars—all that were presented by the last Legislature. Surely we should continue to prosper under it in its improved condition.

Furthermore, the public mind requires rest. An important political campaign has but recently ended. Can you afford to provide for three others in quick succession, that the people shall assemble for public, exciting, though useless, discussions, and go yet three times to the polls, from half cultivated fields and neglected workshops, in the next six or twelve months? Can the people afford thus to neglect their material interests when their desire is to relieve the State of debt and reduce taxation? Can you afford to exhaust their substance in pursuing a shadow some may call "progress?"

If amendments be needed on female suffrage or other subjects, the Constitution now points out an easy mode for their presentation, without the useless expense of special elections and a convention.

The expense of elections falls upon the counties, and the expense in an average county is at least $225 for one election, and for three $375. Three elections would cost the counties in the State $76,950 in addition to what would be drawn from the State treasury.

DESIRABLE LEGISLATION.

Believing this General Assembly desire to promote the best interests of the people, I trust you will act upon the following suggestions: Do what little legislation there may be and adjourn *sine die:* stop present political agitations by presenting no questions to be voted upon until the general election of 1872; let the people become familiar with laws before they are changed; prepare the way, by submitting a constitutional amendment, for sessions of the Legislature not to exceed ninety days in duration, and for but one session in four years; then present, of necessity, a constitutional amendment making the official term for State officers four years, as formerly; at the same time provide that the Governor, after the general election of 1874, shall be ineligible a second term to the same office, thus guarding the office from prostitution to ambition, by preventing the incumbent from making appointments to office more with a view to his own political preferment than to the good of the State.

PENITENTIARY.

Intimately connected with the subject of finance, is that of the penitentiary.

Until the walls shall have been extended so as to enlarge the prison yard, to admit of additional workshops for the employment, by contractors, of a larger proportion of convicts, the question cannot be: is this institution an expense? but, what is the expense? In my last message I stated $56,669 77 to be the amount of expenses above profits for the fiscal year ending 6th of December, 1869, and that that amount, when compared with the expenses of 1868, made a difference in favor of 1869 of $18,586 18, with an average of thirty-two more convicts per day for the year: For detailed statements for that year and for 1870, I invite attention to the late biennial report of the factor included in the report of the inspectors. It will be perceived that for 1870, the exhibit is very favorable to the character for economic management of the present officers, showing the excess of expenses above profits to have been $49,166 93, which is $7,502 84 less than for 1869, while the average number of convicts per day has been 26¼ more. Until there are more workshops, I do not believe there can be a more satisfactory financial exhibit.

Then, with sufficient workshops, under the present system of contracting the labor of the convicts, the prison can be self-sustaining with its present number of inmates.

The number of convicts on December 5th, 1870, the close of the penitentiary fiscal year, was 797. The average number per day during 1870 was 760¼. The number employed by contractors was 239. With sufficient shop room, 600 of the present number might have been employed.

An appropriation was made, in February last, of $45,000, to be expended after that date. At the close of the last fiscal year, the institution owed $10,640 81, contracted mostly in October and November, and the available assets were $22,623 71.

Included in the amount named for expenditures are $4,410 39 for the new cell building, and $4,501 09 for the extension walls—permanent improvements—and $3,022 54 for repairs and other improvements.

Not taken into financial account 53,648 days' labor were performed by the convicts, and 1,201½ with mule and ox teams.

I urgently recommend that you entertain no proposition for changing the present system of contracting to that of leasing.

Without making any argument at this time, but referring to my last message, January, 1870, I repeat for your consideration the following recommendations then made: That it be provided that there shall be nine inspectors for the prison, and that the Warden shall be the responsible head and be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate and hold his office during good behavior.

I invite scrutinizing inquiry into the affairs of this institution during the present administration. All unfaithful officers, if any, should be exposed whenever and wherever known.

For further details with regard to the prison and suggestions, if any, by the prison officers, I invite your attention to the report of the Inspectors, including the reports of the Warden, Factor, Chaplain and Physician.

PARDONS.

As required by the Constitution, I herewith "communicate each case of reprieve, commutation and pardon granted" by me up to the 4th instant.

It will be perceived that four hundred and twenty-four convicts were pardoned under a law contemplating that, for good conduct, they should be discharged, on the recommendation of the Inspectors, after having served three-fourths of their respective terms; that one hundred and twenty-one were pardoned prior to the expiration of three-fourths of their terms; but that in almost all such cases one-half, or more, of long terms had been served and in many cases the pardons were, after long confinement, to preserve life or health; also that there have been ten respites and one commutation of punishment granted. I invite attention to the reasons and conditions in these cases.

ASYLUMS.

These institutions for the relief of suffering humanity will, of course, receive due consideration and all needed appropriations will be made.

As the annual expenditures connected with them are by no means insignificant in amount, I trust you will scrutinize those expenditures and hold all officers to a strict accountability. I have no complaints to make.

EDUCATIONAL—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

On the subject of Public Schools and Public School Fund, I am unable to present an accurate, condensed statement, from the fact that the Superintendent of Public Schools has not received reports from forty-two county clerks and fourteen county superintendents. I therefore invite your attention to the Superintendent's report when it shall have appeared. It will, however, be seen that the requirement of the Constitution to "establish and maintain Free Schools" has not been neglected.

As some evidence of the success of the system, a high school has been established and a school house built, within three years, in nearly every town in the State. In January, 1870, the Pub-

lic School Fund was $1,617,362 67, and on January 1, 1871, $1,674,986 78.

Complaints have reached me that, in many instances, the power given under the law to School Directors has been too freely used, indeed abused, in making assessments for school purposes which are unnecessary and in many cases oppressive. I suggest that, in this regard, further legislation may be desirable.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature the "Agricultural College" has been permanently located at Columbia, Boone county.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

After attempts during a period of thirty years, two Normal Schools have been established, one at Kirksville, Adair county, in the first district, and the other at Sedalia, Pettis county, in the second.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

Under an act approved 24th of February, 1870, a "School of Mines and Metallurgy" has been located at Rolla, Phelps county.

MINING BUREAU.

Under an act approved 24th of March, 1870, a Bureau of Mines, Metallurgy and Geology has been established and a board of managers and a State Geologist appointed. A survey of the State has been commenced and, thus far, prosecuted energetically, as is more fully shown from the report of Professor Hager.

It thus appears that our means of education and intelligence are keeping pace with our enlarged freedom. In view of the declaration that "virtue is the hand-maid of intelligence" and of the increased facilities for acquiring and disseminating information useful and necessary for the development of our unsurpassed agricultural and mineral wealth, we can contemplate a grand future.

RESOURCES.

As upon the resources of our State, agricultural, mineral and other, I remarked somewhat at length in my last message, I will now let it suffice to do but little more than quote a few sentences on "minerals" from the late and first annual report of our State Geologist, Professor Albert D. Hager, which I will present to the Legislature as required by law.

I have no hesitation in expressing the belief that you will be gratified that the work of a geological and mineralogical survey of the State has been vigorously entered upon, which, with compara-

tively small expense, will induce capital and enterprise, in still enlarged degree, to seek and develop our mines of wealth yet untouched.

Not permitted under the law, and not disposed, to give detailed information in advance of the report, I quote language only of a general application.

After alluding to the "remarkable and unequaled deposits" of iron at "Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob and Shepard Mountain," he says: "they are not the only ones" and "there are scores of iron hills composed almost exclusively of specular ore or red hematite" and "beds of carbonate of iron abound in the State." Of the production of iron he says: "fifteen furnaces in operation in the State produce 133,000 tons of pig iron annually."

Of another ore, lead, he says: "in none of the mineral districts was I so agreeably disappointed as when examining the lead deposits of the State," and he gives almost 12,000,000 of pounds as the product, in this State, for 1870, up to the 1st of November, a period of ten months.

Under "zinc" he says: "I conclude that the State may become as noted for the production of zinc as for lead and iron."

From another reliable source I make the following statement: that the increased capacity, in 1870, for the production of pig iron, of the furnaces at Carondelet, St. Louis and Scotia, in Crawford county, was 150 per centum and at other iron works 50 per centum.

It is also expected that by March of this year a rail mill will be in operation at Carondelet, with a capacity to manufacture 60,000 tons of iron rails in twelve months. But it is utterly impossible, in the confined limits of a message, to give anything like an adequate idea of the astonishing increase of the capacity to produce iron and other manufactures in our State.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

The iron furnaces alone of Carondelet and St. Louis give employment to 500 hands and will, after March next, to more than 1000.

These, with their families, greatly increase the number of consumers of the products of farmers and of other manufacturers.

With a national policy founded on the first law of nature—self-protection—our State will ere long be dotted over with thriving manufacturing communities, interchanging benefits with the agriculturists; collectively producing chiefly what they consume and, independent of the outside world, keeping at home the wealth they may derive from exports.

But whenever "free trade" doctrines, called by any and all delusive names, prevail, should they ever, then the life blood of these prosperous communities will stagnate and the whole country become infected as with a pestilence, for want of employment; farmers' products, not of value equal to the cost of transportation, will molder on

their hands; merchants will weep over unavailable debts; nature's lonely sound will supplant those of machinery; towns be deserted by beggared populations, and grass grow in former busy thoroughfares.

Then, if not before, the people will realize what are some of the laws of trade and of labor and be prepared to say, at the ballot box, those laws shall no longer be violated.

But it should not be forgotten by those disposed to embark in enterprises so inviting as now presented by almost every stream and valley and hill, that the tariff and free trade questions are not now, as formerly, determined by party lines. The war aroused the minds of the people and they no longer blindly follow leaders, but think for themselves on all subjects.

Protectionists and free-traders are not confined to the ranks of either of the present National parties, and he is mistaken who may say that the late victory achieved in this State by the democratic party, was one of free trade. Free trade was no more a question than the abolishment of the Sabbath. One would prevail about as readily as the other.

The people require no argument to convince them that a policy that strengthened all our material interests, sustained our National credit through a protracted internal war and redeemed our National currency at its close and gave general prosperity, could not be a weak policy in time of peace.

INDUCEMENTS TO CAPITAL.

When we furthermore consider the geographical position of our State, that it is central; view our majestic rivers and our railroads, connecting links in the great chain from Ocean to Ocean, and between the old and new worlds; contemplate our own population increasing one hundred thousand each year, and new States forming west of us with populations ready to take our surplus manufactures, it is impossible to estimate the inducements to capital and enterprise to share in the rewards that are offered by the profuse hand of nature's God.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

While not losing sight of the necessity for economy in expenditures, I recommend the erection of a new mansion for the Governor. An appropriation of a sufficient amount for building (under contract and not by the State with convict labor) and properly furnishing it, should not be considered extravagant. The present mansion is antiquated, dilapidated and uncomfortable; unsuited to the age and inadequate to the reasonable requirements of the public.

REDISTRICTING THE STATE.

It will devolve upon the present General Assembly to redistrict the State for State Senatorial purposes, and should our national Congress determine in time the ratio of representation in Congress, form new Congressional districts.

UNITED STATE SENATOR.

United States Senator, Hon. Charles D. Drake, having resigned, it will be incumbent on you to go into joint session on Tuesday, the 17th instant, for the purpose of electing a successor for the remainder of the term to expire on the 4th day of March, 1873.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

I call your attention to the report of the Adjutant General, and to his recommendations. The moneys he received from his predecessor have been turned over to the State Treasurer, as the law required, and disbursements are only made through the Auditor.

I trust that the affairs of this office, as well as of all others, will be investigated.

IMMIGRATION.

I herewith transmit, as an accompanying document, a letter from the Secretary of the "National Immigration Convention," with a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted by that Convention at Indianapolis, Indiana, and request your careful consideration of the same.

TREASURER'S BOND.

At the suggestion of the committee who have lately investigated the accounts in various offices, I recommend an increase in the amount of the bond required from the State Treasurer. The increased wealth of the State readily suggests the propriety of this.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

I recommend that a Bureau of Statistics be created. Its importance will not be questioned. At present there is no officer whose duty it is to collect and preserve valuable information for present and future reference, and to whom it is the duty of others to report. Such a bureau might be connected with the State Auditor's office at an expense of three thousand dollars per annum.

TAX ON RAILROADS.

I earnestly renew my recommendation of January, 1870: that the laws taxing railroads be revised and made uniform, and that all roads not clearly relieved by past legislation be taxed.

MORAL QUESTIONS.

But while legislators are considering interests which are strictly material, they should not ignore moral questions and influences and especially those that affect the material welfare of every community.

Thousands of citizens have been placed, but recently, in a condition of freedom, and are directly out of slavery, enjoying equal rights. The transition is sudden, and to many bewildering.

Also thousands of foreigners are annually added to our population, who have come among us to exchange homes of oppression for homes of freedom. The genius of our institutions is not to be understood by the masses of such in a day or in a year, and, therefore, these classes readily fall in with a sentiment altogether too prevalent: that freedom means unrestrained personal liberty—the unchecked gratification of personal desires. This sentiment is even indulged by many of the more intelligent and designing. It should be restricted, and the truths should, in every possible way, be inculcated: that in communities individual privileges are curtailed for the general good, and that the right is conceded for the whole to make restraining laws to advance both individual and the general welfare.

INTEMPERANCE.

This sentiment in favor of unrestricted freedom, while dangerous to our institutions in various respects, is perhaps in nothing else so apparent as in the workings of that licensed liberty that permits the sale of poisons, designated in our statutes by the name of "spirituous liquors," and leads thousands annually to material ruin and untimely death. Intemperance is slaying its victims in equal degree with the sword. The process is not so speedy, but sure.

Can you legislate against this evil? There is nothing wanting if there exist the proper disposition. The legal right cannot be disputed, as laws already exist intended to restrain, but so framed as to deter prosecutors.

We are justified by the law in preventing, by force, the suicide from applying the razor to his own throat, or from administering to himself a speedy poison; and punishment is prescribed for administering quick poison to another, and he who prevents such crime is protected.

The principle is the same, whether applied to a speedy or slow poison. Lives are as precious if taken away by the process of a month or a year as if by that of a day.

It will not be denied that spirituous liquors are poisonous and deprive of life. Why not, then, as we would restrain suicides and murderers, also restrain the manufacturers and importers of, and dealers in slow poisons—"spirituous liquors"—who, by their daily business, not only take life, but dissipate fortunes, beggar wives and children

and entail debts, through poor houses, jails and penitentiaries, upon towns, cities, counties and State, and disease on other generations, and give to communities social disorder and moral degradation?

I will not give statistics. They are definite, convincing and alarming.

It devolves on you, as statesmen, to consult the best interests of the people, and instead of being accessories to crimes through legislation, to elevate humanity and bless your country, to enrich and not impoverish, to save life and not destroy. Adopt the word "progress," but let it not be to ruin. Let it be true moral progress leading at least to material blessings. Put an end to the licensed sale of poisons. Stop the flood gates of intemperance and save the land from desolation.

Knowing your duties, fearlessly discharge them for the best interests of the many, as wise legislators accountable to your country and to your God.

CONCLUSION.

May the all-wise Ruler of Nations, "Who doeth all things well," direct you in all your deliberations.

J. W. McCLURG.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 6th, 1871.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE GEOLOGIST OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

GEOLOGICAL REPORT.

To his Excellency, Hon. J. W. McClurg, Governor of Missouri:

Agreeably to a provision in section four of the act providing for a geological survey, requiring a report "on or before the first day of December," setting forth the progress of the survey during the current year, I would respectfully submit the following

REPORT:

Less than five months have elapsed since I received my commission and commenced the work. The most that I could hope to do, before making this report, was to make a hasty reconnoisance of the State, visit some of the most important and interesting mineral deposits, collect specimens for the cabinet, and for analysis, to be arranged and analyzed the ensuing winter, and also to make an examination of the specimens, field notes, maps, sections and manuscript reports made by Professor G. C. Swallow, and those acting under him, and to take measures for preserving, as far as possible, for future use, all that was found of value that had been accomplished by those engaged in

THE FORMER SURVEY.

Soon after my arrival in the State I visited Columbia. At the State University is a large collection of fossils and minerals belonging to the State. Some are in boxes, having never been opened since they were brought from the field; others are in trays where they have remained since the suspension of the survey in 1861, and others are placed in drawers and upon shelves, in the cabinet of the University.

Considering the lapse of time, during a portion of which the University building was in the possession of armed troops, it seems wonderful that they should now be in so good a state of preservation. Most of the specimens have labels attached to indicate their name, locality and the name of the collector. I think this favorable condition of things is, in a great measure, due to the watchful care and persevering efforts of Dr. J. G. Norwood, who visited the University daily when it was occupied by the soldiers.

Professor G. C. Swallow had the custody of the field notes, maps and manuscript belonging to the former survey. He informed me that he sought diligently to preserve them from destruction, taking the precaution, in time of war, to bury the manuscript and field notes, that they might be made available for future use. I found in his pos-

session most of the implements used and the maps, sections and reports brought out by him and his assistants, as follows: One ambulance; one air gauge; one thermometer; two barometers; two geological hammers; one theodolite, tripod and target; one box paints; one protractor and scale; one pocket compass; one pocket level; also botanic specimens and the case containing them; one case of drawers for minerals; a blow pipe table, etc. Of reports, I found the following, viz: Five reports by Professor G. C. Swallow on the counties of Morgan, Miller, Wright, Ozark and Saline. These were short and supplementary to those made by his assistants. He also showed me his description of 147 new and, as he said, hitherto undescribed fossils, many of which were found in the rocks of Missouri.

He informed me that he had memoranda of the trees, shrubs, plants, and grasses of the State, but these were not worked up into reports. He also said he had the material at hand which would enable him to bring out valuable papers on the soils and their relation to agriculture; on the physical geography of the State; on the zoology and ornithology; on hydraulic limestones, etc.

During the eight years' continuance of the former survey, Prof. Swallow had the maps of nineteen counties engraved. Of these five appeared in the geological report which was published in 1855, viz: Cooper and Marion by G. C. Swallow; Franklin and St. Louis by B. F. Shumard and Moniteau by F. B. Meek. The remaining fourteen were of the following counties, viz: Scotland by G. C. Swallow; Cape Girardeau, Clark, Crawford, Jefferson, Lewis, Ozark, including Douglas, which was not then organized, Perry, Pulaski, Ste. Genevieve and Wright by B. F. Shumard; Warren by G C Broadhead, and Miller by F. B. Meek. From ten of the latter there were about ten thousand copies of maps printed, to be used in the final report. These are now in the custody of Professor Swallow. Unfortunately the engraving of these maps was on steel plates. These have become rusty, and the engraver, Mr. Kershaw, who has the custody of them, informs me that it will cost more to fix up these plates and make the additions and alteration necessary, than it will to make new engravings on copper.

In addition to the foregoing, I found in Professor Swallow's custody and at the University, township plats of nearly every town in the State. On many of these geological and topographical memoranda were noted, to be used in the construction of county maps. He also had numerous sections and manuscript maps, more or less complete, of fifty counties. Of these, four were colored and nearly ready for the engraver, viz: Randolph, Ralls, Madison and Monroe. From the published maps, and also from those in manuscript, I think we can obtain information that will be of much service to us in our work. The manuscript reports of the assistants and their sections and field notes will also be valuable. But in no way can the latter be made so useful as in the hands of the men who made them. It seems desirable, therefore, as far as possible, that these men be engaged to finish up, or assist in finishing up, the work which they commenced.

The most complete reports which I found were those made by Dr. B. F Shumard. They are on the counties of Crawford, Clark, Cape Girardeau, Phelps, Ste. Genevieve, Ozark, including Douglas, Perry, Jefferson, Laclede, Pulaski and Wright. The acknowledged ability and deserved popularity of Dr. Shumard are a sufficient guaranty that the reports which he made were accurate and of such value as to entitle them to a place in the final report. The geology of these coun-

ties is unchanged, but the developments of the last twelve years will demand a re-examination of the territory and a report supplementary to those of Dr. Shunard.

Colonel G. C. Broadhead, of Pleasant Hill, made full reports on the counties of Randolph, Osage, Shelby, Macon, Maries and Warren. He also made partial reports on the counties of Montgomery, Ralls, Holt, Knox, Adair, Harrison, Sullivan, Gentry, Linn, Mercer, Grundy, Davies, Caldwell, Nodaway, Atchison, St. Charles and DeKalb. I think it desirable and due to Colonel Broadhead that he be employed to revisit and examine these counties and make such additions and alterations to his reports as he may deem advisable and necessary.

Professor F. B. Meek, an eminent palæontologist, now in the employ of the United States Government, I believe, at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, made reports on the counties of Morgan, Miller and Saline. These reports, good and complete when they were made, will need revision and alterations before they appear in the final report.

Other assistants engaged in the survey are doubtless in possession of material facts which they could bring out in a report, provided they could make a brief visit and a re-examination of the districts which they formerly surveyed.

Dr J. G. Norwood, an able and experienced geologist and chemist. was in the survey two years. He never wrote his reports on the territory which he surveyed. He has copious field notes, and all the specimens of minerals and fossils which he collected, carefully preserved. By leave obtained of the Board of Managers of the Mining Bureau, I employed him to go with me and review portions of the territory that he had surveyed. Since then he has been at work arranging and classifying his specimens and writing out his reports as he found time not engrossed by his duties as Professor in the State University. I here insert

DR. NORWOOD'S REPORT.

To A. D. Hager, State Geologist of Missouri:

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your request, I make the following report of what I have done in relation to the State Geological Survey during the time which has elapsed since I left you at Pleasant Hill, Cass county.

While connected with the first State survey, I examined the following counties, viz: Madison, Lafayette, Jackson, Cass, Johnson, Henry, St. Clair, Pettis, the south half of Iron, the northwest townships of Benton, and a few townships of Bates. I was assisted in my work by G. C. Broadhead, in Madison county, by Edwin Harrison and P. C. Swallow in Lafayette, and by P. G. Swallow in the remainder of the counties named above.

During the part of winter and spring unfavorable for field work, the time was devoted to unpacking and labelling the specimens collected and the construction of provisional geological maps of these counties. These maps were copied by the draughtsman of the survey, and on several of them the surface geology was delineated by colors, and the localities of metallic ores, and the outcrops of coal marked by appropriate signs.

A portion of the time was also devoted to the construction of a general vertical section of the rock beds in the western counties explored by me and my assistants. This section was not completed

when I left the survey and delivered the papers in my possession into the hands of the State Geologist.

I also wrote out a description of the lead, copper, cobalt and nickel mines of Madison county, with detailed descriptions of the sedimentary and crystalline rocks in which they occur. In this I was greatly assisted by the detailed written report made to me by Mr. Broadhead of the townships assigned to him, from day to day, for examination.

Mr. P. C Swallow made no written reports of his work, merely handing me his field notes. I mention these facts, in order that you may understand clearly what I did in the former survey, together with the condition of the material of every kind collected by me, at the time I left it. During my connection with it, I was in the field from the beginning of spring until the end of December, so that I had no time for writing reports.

When you requested me to complete the work which I had begun in the counties named and report on their geology, I agreed to do it on the condition that I should be allowed to visit the various counties, as I could find time for the purpose of refreshing my memory in some things, but especially for ascertaining what new developments have been made in economic geology during the last twelve or thirteen years. This I cannot do before next summer. In the meantime, there is a great deal of office work to be done, and to this I can devote only a portion of my time.

In the first place provisional geological maps have to be reconstructed for most of my counties; those formerly made having been lost. Since they were made the rocks and fossils by the aid of which they were constructed, have been distributed through various boxes, drawers and trays, and having this way been mingled with material from distant parts of the State.

The materials belonging to each of the counties have to be brought together and examined before I can report on them, or use them for any valuable purpose. Most of the materials collected during the last year I was in the survey remained in the boxes in which they were transported from the field—never having been opened.

On reaching home in September, and examining more particularly into the condition of the collections made by me, and under my direction, I found that there was a good deal of work which could be done by using the hands of another person, under constant supervision, quite as well as if my own hands were used; in this way giving me more time to devote to matters which I alone could attend to. By the aid of an assistant, (my son,) who works in my room with me from four to six hours every day, a good deal has been done in getting together materials for the county reports, but nothing which I can readily detail in the form of a report.

All my boxes have been opened and the specimens they contained arranged in trays, and the labeling of those from one county (Pettis,) completed. A schedule of all the geological sections of Pettis county has been completed, and I shall commence entering them on the township plats in the course of this week. The schedule for Johnson county is about half done, and will be finished in the next two or three days. That for Henry county and the northwest of Benton will be made next. Before I can do much with the other counties, it will be necessary to examine all the collection stowed in the cellar under the chapel, as a number of trays containing specimens collected in those counties are supposed to be in that cellar.

It seems that most of the rocks and metallic ores from Madison county, and a number of those from Iron county, have been disseminated through the drawers and cases of the cabinet. As soon as I can find time I shall bring them together, and keep them so until the county report is written. Some of the specimens from Madison county ought to be subjected to analysis (by the blow pipe, at least,) before they are reported on.

And here it is necessary to state, that the reports of Mr. Broadhead on his explorations in Madison county, and my description of the mines of that county, both alluded to above, were not among the papers received from you when you were last here. I have requested the former State Geologist to search for them among his papers, but he has not yet succeeded in finding them.

I received from Mr. Broadhead, when at Pleasant Hill, his field notes on Madison county, in the hope that I could use them for the purpose for which his report was written, but I am sorry to say that I can make no profitable use of them. I would respectfully suggest that the notes be returned to him, with the request that he make another report of them for my use.

I must apologize for this long undigested account of what I have done and am doing, but I have been so extremly busy for some time past that I could not put it all on one page as I ought to have done.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. G. NORWOOD.

Columbia, November 29, 1870.

As considerable attention had been given in the former survey to the collection and analysis of soils, and Prof. Swallow said he was in possession of many valuable facts relating to the subject of soils and their relation to agriculture, I employed him in September last to write a chapter on this subject.

I also engaged him to select out and divide for the three cabinets specimens of those fossils which he had described as new, which were in the State collection at the University.

In order to present in this report the progress which he had made in the work assigned, I wrote, requesting him to give me statements of the condition of his chapter on soils and the fossils which he was to classify and divide. In response to this, he reported November 26th, as follows: "I have 223 pages of manuscript written on my report. I have been at work two or three hours per day on the fossils, trying to replace the labels disturbed by mice and men. I find it very slow work, and fear you will think I have made but little progress, though I know it to have been the hardest work done. I have not sorted out any fossils for the various collections, as I want the labels right first. I am compelled to compare and examine notes, which is slow work. I did not understand you to order that done until the other matters were finished, as previously directed. You must have patience with me, for I have been obliged to leave one thing unfinished and go to another several times."

Dr. A. Litton, Professor in the Washington University, one of the most accurate, reliable and experienced chemists in the country, has kindly consented to make several analyses and assays for me, and has given assurance that he will continue to do so when his other engagements will permit. It is to be hoped he will find time to perform all the labor of this kind that will be required in the survey. He was chemist in the former survey, and made about two hundred analyses that are not yet published, but they will appear in the final report.

I will say in this connection that I have not requested, and shall not desire him to make many quantitative analyses, but his principal labor will be to determine whether the specimens given him for examination contain any metal or other substance valuable in the arts, and if so, to determine the amount or per centage.

In employing these men, I have, by the consent of the Board of Managers, agreed to pay them a fair compensation for the labor performed.

Dr. Litton's bill for services, chemicals, use of laboratory, etc., was seventy-five dollars. Dr. Norwood's bill for services and expenses, since September 14th, was two hundred and fifty dollars, including the services of his son. Prof. Swallow's bill for services and expenses, was six hundred and sixty-two dollars and forty cents.

By a liberal construction of the law, I think a reasonable compensation paid to these men may well be classed as "necessary expenses of the survey," as provided in section nine of the act.

My own personal expenses, including hotel bills, horse hire, express and freight charges, fare on North Missouri Railroad, postage and stationery, amounts to three hundred and ninety nine dollars and thirty-five cents. I have also expended for office furniture forty-one dollars and seventy cents.

In this connection I deem it proper to say a few words in relation to the

COMPENSATION OF ASSISTANTS.

The law provides that the principal assistant shall receive "not exceeding two thousand dollars" per annum, and each subordinate assistant not to exceed "one dollar and fifty cents per day for each day employed."

I fear the salary of two thousand dollars per annum will not secure the services of such a person as I would like to nominate for my assistant. There are but few men to be found who are qualified to fill the place, for he is required to be a chemist as well as a geologist, and such men usually command liberal salaries. A man whose salary amounts to twenty three or twenty-four hundred dollars a year, in a permanent situation, would hardly consent to give it up for less pay, and for employment which will not probably be of long duration, however much he may like geological pursuits. A man possessing the qualifications required by the law is invaluable to such a work as we have in hand.

I can find plenty of men to take the position of assistant at the price named, but I want the best help that can be obtained The hope of getting it has induced me to postpone the nomination of principal assistant till after I submitted this report.

If I had light manual labor to perform, or wanted a servant to wait upon me, I could doubtless find men who would become "subordinate assistants" for the price of one dollar and fifty cents per day. But I want no such service. I can wait upon myself. It is brain work not manual labor exclusively that is required. This cannot be purchased at the low price named.

In my opinion it is for the best interests of the State to employ, for a time, at least, some of the assistants connected with the former survey. But I cannot expect to secure their services, or the labor of any one worthy of taking a position in a geological corps at a price less than is usually paid for a day laborer.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION.

It may be inferred from the foregoing remarks that I want an increase of the appropriation. This is not so. The present appropriation, if continued, is sufficient. For the immediate expenses of the survey, the entire appropriation will not probably be needed during any year's continuance of the survey, but for reasons hereafter given, I would not like to have it reduced. I shall use no more money than is necessary to bring the survey to an early completion. I intend, in the final report, to have an accurate and complete

MAP OF EACH COUNTY.

These will be drawn on a uniform scale of three miles to the inch, and will cover about the space of the quarto page of the report. They will be placed at the head of the chapter of each county which they represent. Upon these I propose to exhibit the extent and boundaries of the geological formations, the locality of mines, quarries, springs, streams, also the topography, villages, churches, school houses, mills, etc.

In making the survey it would greatly aid us if we could have a map of each county to take into the field. Believing as I do that the present appropriation will be sufficient to defray all the expenses of the survey, and also to pay for the engraving of all the county maps within the next four or five years, I propose, with the consent of the Board of Managers,* to have county maps engraved on copper or stone, at as early a day as practicable and a few copies struck off for use in the field upon which to note the geological formations, mark the location of mines and quarries as we visit them, and also to make any corrections or fill any vacancies that we may discover in the original draft.

By pursuing this course we shall be more likely to get correct maps to illustrate the geology, topography and other points of interest in each county than could be done if we waited till the county had been examined and the map made up entirely from our field notes. Additions and alterations can easily be made on the stone or copper plates.

STATE CABINET.

By a vote of the Board of Managers, the headquarters of the survey is established at St. Louis. Two rooms have been provided in the spacious building on the southeast corner of Fifth and Olive Streets; one for an office, the other for a cabinet. In the latter, cases are being fitted up for the exhibition of specimens which have been or may be collected in the survey. During the next month I shall endeavor to place on the shelves, the suite of specimens collected for St. Louis, and have appropriate labels attached to each. The specimens collected for the State University and School of Mines will be carefully packed in boxes and kept till suitable places are prepared for them. By having the specimens classified, labeled, and arranged under the head of the counties from which they were obtained, they will greatly aid us in writing out the geology of the State, and especially in bringing out the reports on the several counties.

* The board gave consent, the contract has been made, and the work is already begun.

Several parties owning mines and quarries have furnished specimens for exhibition in the cabinet. I would be glad to receive, from the proprietor of every mine and quarry in the State, specimens of their products for exhibition. Should any choose to send me specimens, I would suggest that they be, if convenient, about four inches square and one inch thick, or if building stone, marble or coal, I would prefer to have them in cubic blocks, four inches square. These should be carefully wrapped in paper, with a label enclosed giving the name of the donor, the county, range, township and section from which they were obtained. Due credit will be given on the labels for the donations.

It was my intention to make a hasty examination of the mineral districts, descend into and inspect the principal mines that are being worked, and examine the several quarries that are being opened, before making this report. The time has been too short to accomplish this. I have descended into more than fifty shafts and visited several quarries since I commenced my work, but I am aware that there are many valuable mines and quarries in the State which I have not seen. Evidences of mineral deposits exist in nearly every part of the State.

THE COAL MEASURES

Cover a large area in the northern and western portions. It is estimated that they include more than 26,000 square miles. Comparatively few openings have been made, and but little coal has been mined. Much of this has been cannel coal, and taken from deposits or "pockets" lying outside and south of the coal measures. These deposits are usually in depressions or cavernous recesses into which the coal appears to have been transported from its original deposit. They most commonly occur in encrinital limestone, but in some instances the beds repose on rocks of silurian age. They usually lie near the surface, their outcrops sometimes being visible. At other times the beds are covered with soil, but never, as far as I have observed, with regular strata except of clay or shales

Some of these pockets are of limited extent and of no value, but several which I have visited are of great thickness. The two beds in Simpson's valuable mine, in Moniteau county, have an aggregate thickness of forty-two feet, with only a single stratum of black slate six inches thick, between them.

The beds in Fiedler's mine on the bank of Missouri river, three miles west of Boonville, are in some places forty feet thick. The beds in the Tipton coal mine are twenty-six feet thick.

Simpson's mine has been worked thirteen years, producing about two thousand tons of coal per annum. The sales are confined to Moniteau and the adjoining counties. I think Fiedler's mine has been opened about five years, but am not prepared to give the annual product. It is mostly sold to be used in steamers on the Missouri river. The Tipton mine was opened in March, 1870. From the first day of July to the first day of November, the company raised and sold 18,190 bushels.

In Callaway county there are several pockets of coal, some of great extent—the Mammoth and Mastodon mines being, as I am informed, among the largest. These I have not visited, nor the valuable mine of J. L. Stephens between Boonville and Tipton, which has produced about 120,000 bushels since January 1, 1869. The Ray County Coal

and Mining Company have a mine, opened on the 28th of August last which has produced about 10,000 bushels.

The deposits of coal in the coal measures are unlike the foregoing. They extend over much larger areas, but the beds are not nearly as thick, and, as far as I have observed, the coal is always of the bituminous variety.

The impression is prevalent with some that the bituminous coal of this State is generally of an inferior quality. I am not prepared to positively contradict this, but, as far as my observation has extended, the coal has been of fair quality. That found in one of the shafts of the Tebo Coal Mining Company, in Henry county, known as the Ogan blacksmith coal, is of superior quality.

Other points, when properly developed, will doubtless produce coal equal or superior to this. As before remarked, coal mining is but in its infancy in this State. The openings thus far made are generally at or adjacent to the outcrops, near the edge of the coal formation.

Should explorations be made with the diamond drill that cuts into the rock at the rate of about half an inch a minute, and furnishes a "core" of the rock through which it passes, it is highly probable that the same gratifying results would follow that attended the borings for lead in St. Francois county. It is not improbable that valuable mines of coal may be found to the north-west, in the central portions of the coal bed which is now worked within a few miles of this city.

I have attempted to collect coal statistics, but in this I have not been very successful. I am, however, permitted through the courtesy of E. J. Crandall, General Agent, to present statements from the company represented by him, as follows:

"OFFICE OF C. O. GODFREY AND ASSOCIATES,
MINERS AND DEALERS IN COAL,
ST. LOUIS, MO., December 1, 1870.

PROF. A. D. HAGER, *State Geologist of Missouri:*

DEAR SIR: As per your request, I send you herewith statements of coal raised by C. O. Godfrey and Associates, from the 1st day of Nov. 1869 to the 31st day of October, 1870, both days inclusive, from their mines in Missouri, as follows:

CENTRAL COAL AND MINING COMPANY—H. & ST. JOE. R. R.

Mine No. 1	807,246 bu.		
Mine No. 2	660,160 bu.		
Mine No. 3	429,148 bu.	—	1,896,554

NORTH MO. COAL AND MINING CO.—NORTH MO. R. R.

Mine No. 1	403,608 bu.		
Mine No. 2	235,138 bu.		
Mine No. 4	238,694 bu.		
Mine No. 5	19,161 bu.	—	901,601

PACIFIC COAL AND MINING CO.—MO. PACIFIC R. R.

Mine No. 1	123,005 bu.	
Mine No. 3	175,992 bu.	
Mine No. 4	248,675 bu.	— 547,672
Total		3,345,827

Yours truly,

E. J. CRANDALL.

In response to a letter asking John T. Heard, Managing Director of the Tebo Coal Mining Company, to give me the amount of coal produced at his mines, he replies by saying: "Our pits, numbers one and two, on Williamson tract, yielded from October, 1869, to October 1870, about 200 tons each, per month. Since October 1st till the present time, they yield about twice that amount—the two now giving 20,000 bushels or 800 tons per month. Pits number three and four are just fairly opened. Pit number three has yielded about 60 tons a month since October 1st, but will from this time (December 1) probably yield from 400 to 600 tons per month. (We have now a side track and can load the coal directly into the cars.) Pit number four we run almost exclusively for "smith coal," and take out about 200 tons per month. These estimates are only approximate, but I think they are substantially correct."

IRON.

I have made but partial examinations in the iron regions. These were in the counties of Iron, Phelps, Dent and Crawford, which do not include all the iron producing counties of the State. But enough was seen in these to convince me that the deposits of iron in Missouri are more numerous, extensive and intrinsically valuable than can be found elsewhere in the United States or Great Britain.

Those remarkable and unequaled deposits, Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob and Shepherd Mountain are not the only sources from which iron can be obtained. Scores of iron hills, composed almost exclusively of specular ore, or red hematite, essentially the same, and numerous beds of the carbonate of iron in the coal measures, similar to those in Pennsylvania, abound in the State, and only need properly applied muscle and money to become sources of wealth to the owners, and give to Missouri the *sobriquet* which it justly deserves—THE IRON STATE.

At a recent fair in Rolla, there were exhibited specimens of iron ore from over sixty different deposits in Phelps county. Of this number probably one half were red hematite or specular ore.

I will in this connection say that, as far as my observation has extended in the State, the deposits of specular ore are usually valuable and evidently extend down to great depth, but the beds of limonite—brown hematite or bog ore—are in most cases superficial deposits and of limited extent. They appear to be the results of the alteration or decomposition of other ores, principally iron pyrites. In a few instances, I have found deposits of limonite of considerable extent, which seemed to reach deep into the earth. These evidently resulted from and occupied the place of large deposits of iron pyrites, for in the center of the larger masses there was so much "sulphur"—pyrites or the sulphuret of iron—as to greatly injure it or render it worthless for smelting purposes.

The question is often asked whether the ore will not be more valuable on penetrating deeper into the deposit. I think not, for the most rapid decomposition of the sulphuret, by its exposure to air, moisture, carbonic and organic acids, will be at or near the surface, therefore those limonites that result directly from pyrites will be best near the top of the deposit, but those which are formed by a precipitate from water, like the bog ore, are likely to be best near the central or bottom portions of the bed.

Limonite, when pure, makes a superior iron. If mixed with the specular ore, in moderate quantity, I think it will not only facilitate the reduction of the latter, but produce iron of a quality better than an average of the two ores taken separately. Therefore while I would dissuade rather than encourage the erection of furnaces for the smelting of limonite exclusively, or foster the belief entertained by some that they have solid hills of limonite or bog ore, I would suggest that these ores are valuable for the purposes named and there will doubtless be a demand for them when the specular ore beds are opened and being worked.

Up to this time comparatively few iron mines have been opened. It is reasonable to suppose that not half the deposits are yet discovered. It is only where a solid mass, or detached bowlders outcrop on a hill top, or where some stream of water has laid the ore bare, that iron is known to exist in most of the iron districts, for the land is mostly uncultivated and usually covered with a heavy growth of oak timber.

With plenty of wood to furnish charcoal and an abundance of good sandstone for furnace stacks and hearths, in the immediate vicinity of most of the deposits of specular ore, it may seem strange that these extensive beds of iron should remain unopened, and in many instances be considered not more valuable than good farming lands. The reason is apparent. With but a limited home market, and no means for transporting the manufactured iron from many of these deposits to market, except in wagons, over mud roads, the encouragement has not been sufficient to induce capitalists to open the mines or erect furnaces. More railroads are needed to convey the treasures from these storehouses of wealth to market. Nor is this all. Canals and slack water navigation are also needed, so that the ore may be placed in boats and remain in bulk till it reaches the furnace wharf. With slack water navigation on the Meramec and Gasconade, and a net work of canals along the base of the iron hills in the counties of Phelps, Dent and Crawford, the value of the farming lands in these counties would be, in my opinion, increased ten fold.

I will here remark that unlike the land in most mining districts, the soil is generally good and capable of sustaining a dense population.

I have intimated that but a beginning had been made towards the development of the iron interests of the State. Lest this might convey the false impression that but little ore was raised and but little pig iron produced, I will state that the thirteen furnaces in operation in the State produce about 100,000 tons of pig iron annually, which is nearly as much as the entire annual product of all the furnaces in the United States in any one year up to 1828, and about twice the annual product of all up to the year 1810.

Five of the furnaces were put in operation during the present year, and were in blast only a portion of the time.

In addition to the product of pig iron, large quantities of ore are annually raised and shipped to other States. I am not in possession

of data that will enable me to give the exact quantity of ore that is sent abroad.*

Through the courtesy of the general freight agents of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain and the South Pacific Railroads, I am able to give the following reports, viz:

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
GENERAL FREIGHT OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, November 25, 1870.

Statement of iron and ore transported over the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad from December 1st, 1668, to January 1st, 1870:

1869.	Iron ore.	Pig iron.
January	22,935,310	4,135,445
February	27,588,125	5,056,845
March	18,649,050	8,246,665
April	26,166,100	6,149,075
May	31,961,480	5,534,775
June	30,981,590	7,128.480
July	29,900,000	6,349,780
August	28,302,500	4,300,267
September	26,018,005	4,555,315
October	32,213,675	6,495,825
November	27,243,770	6,213,425
December	24,975,490	5,539,020
Total pounds	326,935,095	69,705,917

* Since this report was submitted, we find the following statement in the Missouri *Democrat*, of January 1st, 1871:

"The four companies manufacturing pig iron at Carondelet, namely, the Kingsland Iron Company, South St. Louis Iron Company, Lewis' Iron Company, and Carondelet Iron Company, have manufactured 82,075 tons of iron, the Iron Mountain Company 8,553 tons, the Pilot Knob Company 5,300 tons, the St. James furnace 2,620 tons pig iron and 810 tons blooms, and the Moselle furnace, Franklin county, 4,500 tons, making 103,340 tons of pig iron produced in Missouri during the year. The Moselle furnace was out of blast six weeks, and the Pilot Knob furnace one month.

The amount of ore mined during the year, as near as we could learn, was as follows:

	Tons.
By the Iron Mountain Company	233,932
By the Pilot Knob Company	46,000
By the Hermitage Iron Mines (6 months)	4,000
Totals	283,932

Of this amount there have been shipped out of this city:

	Tons.
By the Pilot Knob Company	30,500
By the Iron Mountain Company	153,652
Total	184,152

Of the new ore banks opened in this State, we may mention the Hermitage iron mine, owned by B. W. Alexander & Sons, situated on the Southwest Pacific Railroad, near Knob View, in Crawford county, Mo., 93 miles from St. Louis; opened about six months; has produced 4,000 tons of purple, or satin ore, used as a mixture with Iron Mountain ore. The owners are now completing a railway from the mines to the Southwest Pacific Railroad, and will be able to furnish 200 tons daily after the 1st of February. The celebrated South St. Louis Iron is made from the above mixture. The Buckland ore bank, Kelley & Livsey's mine, Taylor's mine, and Wm. James mine,—all in Phelps county, near Rolla."

FROM JANUARY 1ST TO NOVEMBER 1ST, 1870, INCLUSIVE.

1870.	Iron ore.	Pig iron.
January	23,165,586	5,320,560
February	31,426,981	4,050,760
March	37,333,928	3,501,835
April	47,449,765	3,533,080
May	57,853,205	3,072,610
June	58,656,620	3,088,255
July	50,490,470	3,335,900
August	59,067,900	2,658,660
September	47,721,975	2,868,555
October	42,929,725	2,956,090
Total pounds	456,096,155	36,385,405

Respectfully, S. FRINK, G. F. A.

The report from the South Pacific road is not as complete and as much in detail as the above, for the reason that the records of freight, until quite recently, were kept by other parties and not readily obtained. It is as follows:

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 29, 1870.

A. D. HAGER, *State Geologist:*

DEAR SIR: Below please find statement of traffic over our road during the current year, as requested:

Freights received at St. Louis ..... 28,564 tons.
Freights forwarded from St. Louis..... 53,707 "
Amount iron ore received at St. Louis ..... 9,910 "
Amount pig iron received at St. Louis..... 6,480 "

Very truly,
WM. A. PATRIARCHE,
General Freight Agent,
CHASE.

LEAD.

In none of the mineral districts which I have visited was I so agreeably disappointed as when examining the lead deposits. These extend from Newton and Jasper counties, across the State, in a northeasterly direction, nearly or quite to the Mississippi river. I have only visited the principal mines in the counties of Madison, St. Francois, Washington, Morgan, Moniteau, Newton and Jasper.

Henry R. Schoolcraft, in 1819, reported the lead product of the State about 3,000,000 pounds annually. In "Whitney's Mineral Wealth," (good authority in most respects) published about sixteen years ago, the author reiterates this statement, and adds that "all these mines have fallen off very much, and most of them are com-

pletely exhausted." On the next page (419), as if to make the thing more positive, he says: "There is little reason to believe that they will ever again regain the importance which they once had." These statements, coming from the source they did, have had the effect to create a false impression respecting the true condition of the lead deposits in the State. Compilers of statistics, too, have generally, I believe, made Missouri produce about 3,000,000 pounds of lead up to the present time.

After having seen the seven Scotch hearths at Granby in full blast, producing per diem nearly or quite enough to make 3,000,000 pounds per annum, I concluded that there was an error in the estimated amount of lead, and determined I would try and ascertain the actual product for 1869, and also the amount produced this year up to Nov. 1st., ten months.

I therefore called upon or wrote to the proprietors of furnaces, from whom I obtained partial returns, which I insert hereafter.

Fortunately, Mr. Ferd. F. Rozier, of this city, had anticipated me in obtaining lead statistics, but adopted a different course to reach the same result. He obtained from official sources the amount that had been received at St. Louis from all sources, during 1869, and for the current year up to November 1st, 1870, and has kindly furnished me with the following statements, viz:

	1869.		Up to Nov. 1, 1870.	
	Pigs.	Pounds.	Pigs.	Pounds.
Whole amount lead from Missouri	172,853	12,963,975	156,433	11,732,475
Whole amount foreign lead	7,857	1,021,310	3,768	489,840
Whole amount from Galena, Illinois	26,775	2,008,125	24,028	1,802,100
Whole amount from Galena, re-shipped	15,801	1,185,075	9,081	681,075

Provided the receipts are as great for the remaining two months —and there is no reason why they should not be—the total amount of lead produced and brought to market this year will be 13,686,220 pounds,* which, at the present price of lead (7¼ cents) will amount to $992,250 95.

In every lead-producing district in the State, the first mining was confined wholly to "surface diggings," that is the lead was found in the clay or soil that had resulted from decomposed rock, usually magnesian limestones. Sometimes the ore would be found amid the grass roots and occasionally on the surface of the ground, where the latter had been washed. As long as lead was found in these conditions, no one cared to blast into the solid rock for it.

When the surface diggings are worked out, it is usual for some one to blast into the rock below. If he is fortunate and finds a rich lode of mineral, others flock to the spot, establish their "claims," sink shafts, and the same ground that was "gophered" is again worked over in the first lead-bearing "opening" that is reached. And the same course is pursued in the second and third openings in the rock. It is in these openings, which are usually horizontal, that most of the valuable lodes are found.

* There were 31,950 pigs—2,396,250 pounds—received during the months of November and December, which makes the entire lead product for the year 14,128,725 ponnds, which have an aggregate value of over a million of dollars.

It is not unusual in some lead-bearing districts, for twenty shafts to be going down at a time within rifle shot of one where the parties have struck a "rich opening," and perhaps one year from that time not a person will be working at these diggings, for they are supposed to be worked out.

This will apply to a majority of the lead-mining districts of the State. But when some party, with ample means, takes this "worked-out" property and sinks shafts to a deeper level, it is not uncommon for them to find lead, even more abundant than it was in the surface or more shallow diggings.

Could any one who thinks the lead interests of the State upon the wane and that they will not "regain the importance which they once had," have been with me and seen the rich "blocks" and "sheets" of mineral at Granby, or in Desloges' shaft at Potosi, one hundred feet deep, seen the masses of shining ore reflecting their bright light from the extensive pockets of barytes that inclosed them, or, at the depth of ninety feet in the St. Joseph mine in St. Francois county, have walked with me in a room seven feet high, and be told, as I was, that the whole of the material that had been taken from that open space had been crushed and the ore washed therefrom, and as an evidence of it seen the walls on every side glistening with the bright ore, I think the conclusion would have been that the mines are not "completely exhausted," but that lead mining will become one of the leading and profitable industrial pursuits of the State.

I am not prepared to give, from my own observations, the geological position and limit of the lead-bearing rock, but am forced to the conclusion that the deposits of galena ore are not, in all cases, restricted to rocks of silurian age. At Simpson's coal mine, in Moniteau county, the lead fills, in places, the fissures or cracks that occur in the cannel coal, and within a mile of this mine is a bed of lignite, in which there are also deposits of galena and zinc ore.

Below will be found a table giving the amount of lead smelted at the several furnaces from which I have obtained returns. The list is incomplete, as several failed to respond to my written request to furnish me the statistics:

	1869.	1870.
Granby Mining and Smelting Company, Granby	2,531,440	2,163,360
LaMotte Mine Company, Madison county	3,676,080	3,849,887
William Long, Old Mines	731,558	
St. Louis Mining Company, Kingston	543,502	509,319
James Long, Potosi	455,500	270,000
Firman Desloge, Potosi	336,000	246,220
Missouri and Pennsylvania Lead Company, Harmony	252,740	207,024
John Evans, Hopewell	213,800	175,700
J. Teasdale & Co., Potosi	117,738	136,918
C. B. Lumpkins, Fourche au Renault	96,360	40,945
J. & J. Latty, Shibboleth	307,245	189,020
Frumet Lead Company, Jefferson County, (Commenced April 14, 1870)		516,920
Valle Mining Company, Avoca	519,120	294,400
M. S. & M. L. Company, Stanton	71,345	37,000
T. Bennett & Brothers, Stanton	317,550	408,800
Maupin & Shepard, St. Clair	120,000	124,000
St. Joseph Lead Company, Cadet	681,583	906,115

ZINC.

Those who worked the lead mines at Granby, at the Valle mines and elsewhere found, in connection with the galena, a gangue or vein-

stone composed of what they called "dry bone" and "black jack. They considered these of no value, and they were "dumped" or stowed away in the mines as so much worthless rock. But now these substances are known to have value, for they are the carbonates and sulphurets of zinc. Many of the piles of earth and rock at the mouths of old shafts are being worked over to obtain these ores of zinc, and in a few instances, mines that have been worked out for lead are now being re-opened and worked for the zinc ore which they contain.

Within the last two years, two zinc furnaces have been erected in South St. Louis, and put in operation, and produce $350,000 worth of spelter or metallic zinc annually, which is more than three times the entire product of zinc in the United States ten years ago.

At the Granby lead mines the amount of zinc ore is enormous. The larger masses or veins are usually the sulphuret with a coating of the corbonate and silicate of zinc. I think it probable that the zinc now in the mines at Granby is of as much value as the lead was which has been taken from them.

The Valle and Bische's mines are rich in zinc. From the former there were shipped from June 9, 1869, to November 5, 1870, 6,205,255 pounds of zinc ore to the furnaces at South St. Louis.

When traveling in the valley of Gravois river, Morgan county, I noticed a peculiar kind of magnesian lime stone, and suspected from its appearance that it contained zinc. I took a specimen to Dr. A. Litton who applied chemical tests and found that my conjectures were well founded for the rock did contain zinc, but not in workable quantity. From what I have seen I conclude that the State may become as noted for the production of zinc as for lead and iron.

NICKEL AND COBALT.

These minerals are found more or less abundant in the Mine LaMotte diggings, associated with the sulphurets of lead, iron and copper. It is possible that these minerals may not only be found abundant at Mine LaMotte, but also in other districts in the State.* My observations were not made under circumstances that would enable me to judge understandingly of the quality of the ore or the amount likely to be produced at the Mine LaMotte diggings.

SILVER.

I have seen nothing which I knew to be silver ore found in the State. I, however, suspect that some of the galena at the St. Joseph and Mine LaMotte diggings may contain silver in workable quantity, and propose to have suitable tests applied the ensuing winter upon specimens which I thought argentiferous and brought home for trial.

I have several times heard of "silver mines" in the State, but have not stepped out of my way to see them.

TIN.

It has several times been announced in the newspapers that there were rich mines of tin in the State, and recently I hear it is reported that I have made an assay of the ore at the mines, and am fully satisfied that tin exists in great quantity.

*Specimens which I collected at the St. Joseph Mine are found to contain nickel and cobalt.

It seems due to myself, under the circumstances, that an explanation be made. On the 19th inst. I visited the so-called tin mines of Madison county, and saw an assay of the ore, and now have a button of tin which came from the bottom of the crucible after the assay was made.

I was not able to detect any fraud or trick by which the tin was put into the crucible, still I am not satisfied that there is a trace of tin in any rock found in Madison county.

If the greenstone which was pulverized, and put into the crucible produced the tin which I found there, then the tin mines of Missouri will far excel, in value, the mines of Cornwall, for the entire base of the mountain is evidently made up of this eruptive rock. And it is abundant elsewhere.

I entered and carefully examined the four adits and the material that had been taken from them, but I saw no evidence of any vein, nor did I see any thing which, to my mind, was tin ore. I took some of the rock from which the piece was broken that was pulverized, and also some of the pulverized ore and the fluxes used in the assay at the tin mines, just equal to the amount put into the crucible, brought them away and propose to have them tested in the best possible manner as soon as the work can be properly done.

If tin is found, I shall be most happy to accept the fact and add it to the large list of valuable minerals already known to exist in the State.

COPPER.

I have not had time to visit those districts where copper is said to exist, but from specimens which I have seen I infer that copper may be found in paying quantities in several places, and shall endeavor to make an early visit next spring to the points from which I have received specimens.

OTHER MINERALS.

Numerous other substances of economical value abound, to which I can only make a brief allusion.

Barytes, heavy spar or "tiff" of the miners, is very abundant in some parts of the State. It generally is the gangue or associate of galena. At the Kingston mines it is very abundant. Considerable quantities of barytes are used as a substitute for white lead.

The agent at Cadet Station, on the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, informs me that about twenty car loads, of ten tons each, were shipped from that station per month.

Glass sand, another article very abundant and apparently of superior quality, abounds in the southeastern portion of the State. I have only seen beds of it at Rolla and Franklin, but understand that immense quantities are found in Ste. Genevieve county and vicinity.

Mr. Ferd. F. Rosier, of this city, informs me that he shipped to to parties in cities on the Ohio river, last year, five thousand six hundred and fifty-six barrels, or about one thousand four hundred tons. This year, in consequence of low water in the Ohio river, and the closing of the canal for repairs at Louisville, his sales have been less, amounting to only one thousand twenty-one barrels.

I am pleased to learn that some English gentlemen and others, satisfied of the superior advantages afforded for the manufacture of

plate glass from the white sand of this State, at the mouth of Platen creek, have made, or are making arrangements to commence the manufacture on an extensive plan.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Various kinds of stone, suitable for building purposes, underpinnings, bridge piers, etc., abound in various parts of the State. These consist principally of sandstones, granites, marbles and various kinds of limestones.

Some of the sandstones are very soft in the quarry and harden upon exposure. The columns of the court house at Lexington were cut out of the quarry with axes, and readily brought into shape with edged tools.

Several outcrops of excellent granite occur in the State. Some of the granite or syenite is gray, compact and fine grained, resembling in color that found at Quincy, Massachusetts, but is much finer grained.

Other beds produce a red granite similar, and apparently equal in value to the red granites of Egypt and Scotland. Some of the red granite is now being used in the construction of the piers for the bridge across the Mississippi river at this city.

The durability of this red granite is well established in the fact that a pump made of it thirty years ago, and placed at the corner of Fifth and Market streets in this city shows no signs of decay or disintegration by its long exposure.

Several limestone quarries of considerable size have been opened to supply stone for buildings and other purposes. Many of them are in beds of magnesian limestone. In visiting some of these I could not well refrain from suggesting the desirableness of cutting out the blocks with Wardwell's channeling machine, instead of splitting them out with powder or wedges. In quarrying with a machine but very little of the rock (if sound) is wasted, and the blocks, when raised from their bed, are straight upon the edges, and square at the ends, ready to be placed in the building, as soon as the face is made ready.

I have seen beautiful specimens of marble, but have not visited the quarries, but am told that it occurs abundantly at several places in the State.

Fire clay, kaolin, and clay for the manufacture of bricks, and limestones in great variety, including those that will produce water cement, also abound. Indeed there is scarcely anything necessary for man's comfort, or useful in the arts, which may not be found in Missouri. With a soil equal to that of any State, a climate as fine and agreeable as Italy can boast of, and stores of mineral wealth unequaled in magnitude and variety, the future of our State must and will be prosperous and powerful, provided the people properly appreciate and improve these great blessings and elements of national wealth.

THANKS.

In every part of the State I have received the most flattering assurances of the hearty co-operation of the people, and their desire for the welfare and success of the geological survey.

It is customary in reports of this kind to tender acknowledgments for favors received, and give the names of those who conferred them. I cannot do this. The list would include nearly every person whom I have met since I adopted this State for my home, and entered upon my labors.

Although I may not express my thanks in words, yet I am deeply mindful of, and truly grateful for the many favors received, and only hope that my future conduct may be such as to entitle me to the same cordial reception and hearty hospitality that I have already received from those with whom I have been brought in contact.

To the managers of the several railroads in the State, I feel under obligations, and hereby tender to all (except one) my thanks for the courtesy of a free pass over the lines of their road.

To the members of the Board of Managers of the Mining Bureau, who, without solicitation on my part, gave me the position which I hold, I feel very grateful, and will endeavor, if permitted to finish the survey, to merit from them the welcome plaudit of " well done good and faithful servant."

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT D. HAGER,
State Geologist.

GEOLOGICAL ROOMS,
INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING,
St. Louis, Nov. 30, 1870.

APPENDIX.

Since submitting the foregoing report I have by direction of the Board of Managers, visited Columbia, for the purpose of obtaining from Prof. Swallow, the former Geologist, the reports, maps, and other State property in his possession.

He kindly delivered to me all the property to which he thinks the State is entitled. He claims that his field notes and those of his assistants do not belong to the State, but are private property. He also claims eight of the reports made by the late Dr. Shumard. I here give his statement: "After the survey was stopped and Dr. Shumard returned from Texas, I hired him to make out the reports of these counties. He was to have two hundred dollars for the report of each county, one hundred down and the other hundred whenever the reports were published, or when the State paid for them, as it was agreed between us that the State should have them if it desired to do so and would pay for them the price agreed upon, if not they belonged to me. He delivered to me the reports of eight counties and was paid eight hundred dollars, according to the agreement. I now offer them to the State for two hundred dollars for each report. These counties, as well as I can remember, were Clark, Cape Girardeau, Perry, Ste. Genevieve, Jefferson, Wright, Ozark and Douglas and I think Lewis, but I do not find the report on Lewis. Perhaps Ozark and Douglas were counted as two, though made in one report. Dr. Shumard made the maps of some of these counties before he went to Texas. I have no claim on the State on account of this transaction. I did it and paid my money to save the work, lest some accident might make it impossible to get his reports, but the State is under no obligation to take them."

I had thought, out of respect to the memory of Dr. Shumard, I would insert his reports entire in the final report, and add a supplementary one to include the developments which have been made during the last decade, but as the territory must be revisited again, to do even this in a proper manner, I think under the circumstances, unless otherwise directed, I will have complete surveys made and new reports written upon these counties.

The ambulance used in the former survey is still in the custody of Prof. Swallow, at Columbia. I shall have no use for it and think it had better be sold. If it remains where it is the storage on it will be about ten dollars a year.

There are fourteen boxes of published county maps—nearly one hundred thousand copies. I have had these shipped to this city. They were struck off about ten or twelve years ago and were doubtless correct and suitable for the final report at that time, but they are not suitable to-day. Counties have been divided, county lines

changed, new towns and cities founded, new mines and quarries opened, and the country so changed, and improved that the people of the State would not be satisfied to have these old (and now imperfect) maps used to represent any of the counties for which they were originally intended. If they are not to be used it might be well to sell them also and thus save storage on them. I am not aware that any one has authority to sell the above, or any other property pertaining to the survey, and therefore shall take care of all the property, as directed by the board, until authorized to do otherwise by the proper authority.

ALBERT D. HAGER.

T. LOUIS, December 12, 870.

LIST OF

COMMUTATIONS, REPRIEVES & PARDONS

GRANTED BY THE GOVERNOR, FROM JANUARY 1, 1869, TO DECEMBER 31, 1870, INCLUSIVE.

LIST OF PARDONS GRANTED BY THOS. C. FLETCHER, GOVERNOR, FROM JANUARY 1, TO JANUARY 12, 1869, INCLUSIVE.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
Jan. 9, 1869....	M. J Nemecheck....	May term, 1868, St. Louis Criminal Court. Murder 1st degree.....	Life.....	This is a young man of previous excellent character. The shooting done by him was under circumstances which in my opinion rendered it justifiable. All the jurors who tried the case, with the exception of two of them, petition for his pardon. He is a young man of ability and could be a useful citizen. He is not dangerous to society, but will be useful to it.
9.....	M. L. V. Barker (col.)	March term, 1866, St. Louis Criminal Court. Forgery.....	10 years.....	Pardon revocable at the pleasure of the Governor at any time before the 1st of January, 1871. This is a very young man, whose previous character was good. He has bitterly atoned for and repented of the offense of which he was convicted. He has now been in prison 2¾ years, which has had all the effect designed by law.
6.....	John Hays.....	Dec. term, 1868, Adair Circuit Court. Changing the mark of a sheep with the intention of converting the same to his own use.....	....	Previous good character. Circumstances do not show there was any intention of stealing. Jury, judge and citizens recommend his pardon, which is granted, revocable at the pleasure of the Governor at any time before 1st of January, 1870.
9.....	Henry Talbot (col.).	February term, 1868, Cole Circuit Court. Felonious assault.....	5 years.....	This negro man has borne a good character previous to this offense. He has now been imprisoned one year, and has conducted himself well as a prisoner. His offense was striking another negro man who has long since recovered from the effects of the blow. Revocable at the pleasure of the Governor at any time before January 1, 1870.
11.....	George M. Hopkins.	March term, 1866, Macon Circuit Court. Grand larceny.....	2 years.....	This is a mere boy, with a previously unblemished character. It is clearly shown to me that he is the victim of being in bad company. The lesson taught him is sufficient for all his after life. Pardon revocable at the pleasure of the Governor at any time before January 1, 1870.

LIST OF PARDONS GRANTED BY THOS. C. FLETCHER—CONTINUED.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
Jan. 12, 1869.	Charles Corbussier...	March term 1868, St. Louis Criminal Court. Arson 3d degree.....	5 years.....	Pardon is revocable at the pleasure of the Governor, at any time before the expiration of the term of sentence, and is conditioned that Corbussier shall leave the State within five days, and shall be revoked upon his return.

LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND REPRIEVES GRANTED BY JOSEPH W. McCLURG, GOVERNOR, FROM JANUARY 13, 1869, TO FEBRUARY 31, 1870, INCLUSIVE. (NOT INCLUDING THOSE UNDER ACT OF DECEMBER 16, 1865.)

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
March 29, 1869	A. C. Burgoyne.....	March term, 1868, St. Louis Criminal Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	This man has served one year. While in the discharge of his duty he fell from the cell building, fracturing his arm, besides receiving other injuries. The physician of the prison gives his opinion that the man will not recover unless released. His conduct has been good. Pardon recommended by Physician, Warden and Inspectors.
April	Wm. Chamberlain....	March term, 1866, Buchanan Circuit Court. False pretenses.	3 years.....	Although this is the third term in the Penitentiary for this man, in view of his good conduct as a prisoner, his having been a soldier and the fact that his term will expire on the 5th of April, it is thought by the Governor that a pardon, preserving to him his citizenship, will have a good effect on the man himself and on the discipline of the prison. Pardon recommended by the Inspectors.
21.....	John F. Chandler....	October term, 1867, Andrew Circuit Court. Murder 2d degree.	10 years.....	This boy was very young and not of a malicious disposition. He shot and killed a school companion at play when there had been no previous misunderstanding nor ill-feeling. The sheriff, judge and clerk of the court at which he was sentenced recommend pardon. The boy deserved punishment for the careless use of firearms, but his age and penitence suggest that the object of the law has been accomplished.
	James Wilhelm.....	March term, 1869, Jackson Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	This is a boy only sixteen years of age, who previously to his conviction bore a good reputation. He pleaded guilty of the crime of stealing a horse, which was committed under the influence of whisky, with which he had been drugged. The judge and prosecuting attorney recommend his pardon.
26.....	Albert Nelson.....	May term, 1866, Linn Circuit Court Burglary and grand larceny.	10 years.....	Good conduct as a prisoner. The Governor is satisfied that this man was led unwittingly into bad company, and the possession of stolen property was without criminal intent on his part. Thinks he has become a sincere christian and will be a useful member of society.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
April 26, 1869	John Macnamara....	September term, 1866, St. Louis Criminal Court. Grand larceny.	5 years.....	Conduct as a prisoner has been most exemplary. It is evident there was no intention to commit crime, but only a desire to protect himself against a corrupt partner.
	Charles E. Morgan...	September term, 1868, Ray Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	Many good citizens petition for the pardon of this man, and it appears that intoxication was the cause of a trifling crime, for which he has been sufficiently punished. His pardon is revocable in case he does not refrain from intoxicating drink.
	Robert Taylor (col.).	August term, 1868, Marion Circuit Court. Felonious assault.	3 years.....	The petition for pardon in this case is signed by all the county officers, the boy who was shot and the boy's father. There was no criminal intent, and sufficient punishment has been inflicted for careless use of firearms. Pardon is conditioned that it may be revoked in case he does not refrain from the use of intoxicating drink.
	Geo. W. Smith.....	September term, 1862, St. Louis Criminal Court. Grand larceny.	10 years.....	The law under which he was sentenced has been long since repealed, and he has already served a longer sentence than is usually inflicted for like offenses. Because of the repeal of the law, one A. Hall was released on a writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Fagg, of the Supreme Court. Three out of the four similar cases now being acted upon are only an expense to the State.
	John Walkenpool....	March term, 1863, St. Louis Criminal Court. Grand larceny.	10 years.....	Same.
	John Bess.....	January term, 1862, St. Louis Criminal Court. Grand larceny.	10 years.....	Same.
	David W. Blair.....	June term, 1861, Buchanan Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	10 years.....	Same.

LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND REPRIEVES—CONTINUED.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
May 10, 1869	James Emory.....	November term, 1867, Maries Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	In five days more he would have served three-fourths of his term, and his conduct being reported good, would have been pardoned under act of December 16, 1865. Immediate pardon is recommended by the Inspectors and by the Secretary of State, and is granted subject to revocation at the pleasure of the Governor if he shall become satisfied that either of the following conditions is violated, viz: That said Emory shall not be found in Cole county more than twenty-four hours after his release, and shall not use intoxicating drink.
12.....	Wm. Harry Truman	January term, 1866, Johnson Circuit Court. Forgery.	6 years.....	Nothing appears in the papers to show that he ever had in his possession more than *one* fifty dollar counterfeit bill; there is much doubt as to its being a counterfeit, good judges of money afterwards having received the bill as genuine. There is *much* reason to believe that there was a conspiracy against him in consequence of the *very valuable* services he had rendered the cause of the Union as a scout and destroyer of bushwhackers. The charge given to the jury, as stated by good citizens, jurors and lawyers, would make the best citizens liable at any time to conviction for passing counterfeit money, to wit: That *the fact of passing implied guilty intent.* He has already served over three years with very grave doubts as to his guilt, and eight of the jurors, sixty-four Senators and Representatives and many other good citizens petition for his pardon. There is no remonstrance, and has been none, filed with the Governor. Other good reasons outside of the record might be given, but it is not deemed proper to do so. Conditions of the pardon: That it may be revoked and the prisoner remanded to prison if he be found in Cole county more than twenty-four hours after his release, or if he shall use intoxicating drink.
23.....	Samuel Applegate....	September term, 1863, Webster Circuit Court. Grand Larceny.	5 years.....	In two more days he would have served his full term, and this pardon is granted to remove political disabilities, because he has been a Union soldier. Conditions: That he shall not be found in Cole county more than twenty four hours after his release, and shall abstain from intoxicating drink.

LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND REPRIEVES—CONTINUED.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
May 25, 1869.	Alice Faulkner.....	January term, 1869, Phelps Circuit Court. Grand Larceny.	2 years.....	In consequence of physical and mental weakness, the convict was almost incapable of criminal intent. He was subject to epileptic fits. The Penitentiary is not a suitable place for such cases. She has good friends, who express a willingness to take care of her. Many good citizens of Rolla, her home, petition for the pardon.
June 8.....	Wm. Edwards, *alias* Roach.	March term, 1869, St. Louis Circuit Court. Murder, First Degree.	Death.....	Respite granted from June 13, to July 23, 1869, on a petition of influential citizens, claiming that there were mitigating circumstances connected with the killing, and to give time for the proper preparation and presentation of those circumstances.
10.....	Wm. Neff.....	December term, 1868, Adair Circuit Court. Assault with intent to kill.	3 years.....	The assault was upon a man of desperate character, who was also prepared to shoot; the shooting of a third person was unintentional. Neff has served three years in the Union army. He is in the incipient stage of pulmonary consumption and the Physician of the Penitentiary urges his pardon to prevent the infliction of the death penalty. Many good citizens of Adair county and jurors petition for his pardon. Condition: That he shall immediately leave Cole county.
August 4.....	Peter Adami.....	May term, 1860, Montgomery Circuit Court. Burglary and Larceny.	5 years.....	When escaping from prison in 1861 he used no violence, but exercised a feeling natural to all persons; his re-arrest is sufficient to teach others that entire escape is next to impossible. His enlistment in the Union army at an early day, and service of over three years, should go far toward wiping out the stain upon his character. His subsequent good conduct, as shown by his industry in a branch of manual labor, in providing for his family and in accumulating property, demonstrates that the chief end of the law has been accomplished.
5.....	Charles Dixon.....	January term, St. Louis Circuit Court. Embezzlement.	2 years.....	There is no evidence that he was hardened in crime, but the reverse appears to be the case. This was probably his only offense rendering him liable to imprisonment. There is satisfactory evidence of repentance, and such a disposition is manifested that it is believed he will live such a live as will restore him to usefulness and the esteem and confidence of his friends and acquaintances. It is believed he will aid in the support of his aged parents, whom his imprisonment is rapidly bringing with sorrow to the grave.

LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND REPRIEVES—CONTINUED.

Date.	Name of Convict.	Term of service and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
Sept. 4, 1869.	Lewis Beck.....	February term, 1867, Cole Circuit Court. Arson.	5 years.....	Good character previous to conviction. The house burned was almost valueless. Since imprisonment his thigh has been fractured and before he can possibly be of service his term will have expired under the "three-fourths law" Dr. Hemstreet, who knows him well promises that he shall be well taken care of. Conditions: That he shall not reside in Jefferson City nor use intoxicating drink.
7.....	Charles Schoeder.....	September term, 1860, Jackson Circuit Court. Grand Larceny.	2 years.....	This is a convict who was returned to the Penitentiary, August 20th last, having escaped May 6, 1861, by cutting under the walls. His pardon is granted for the following reasons: He did not resort to violence to effect his escape; he enlisted in the Union army at the commencement of the late war as a private in Company "D," 24th Illinois Infantry, and after being discharged for disability, again enlisted in the 16th Illinois Cavalry. After the war he engaged in honest employment as a house painter, and there is full and satisfactory evidence from some of the best citizens of St. Louis that he led an honest, industrious and praiseworthy life. He is now married and has two young boys to support. These facts satisfy the Goveror that the objects of the law have been accomplished and that mercy in this case is not inconsistent with justice.
25.....	E. F. Duke.....	August term, 1868, Moniteau Circuit Court. Grand Larceny.	3 years.....	There is a doubt as to guilty intent, as he had only contracted to sell the horses and buggy, had not delivered them up and had received no part of the consideration therefor. When arrested he was within one days' drive of the stable where he hired the team and was returning. He was in a drunken spree, for which he has been sufficiently punished. Previous character good; conduct in the Penitentiary excellent. He has consumption, and the Physician gives his opinion that further confinement will cause death, and that recovery may follow his release. Condition: Pardon may be revoked if the convict be found in Cole county after a reasonable time shall have elapsed after his release.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
Sept. 29, 1869	Frank Wheeler.....	November term, 1865, Andrew Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	5 years.....	This man has served three-fourths of his term, and is recommended for pardon by the Inspectors. The only complaint against him, affecting his conduct as a prisoner, is that he once attempted to escape by secreting himself in a wagon—resorting to no violence. He is offered employment inside the prison, at fair wages, by the Supt. of the Shoe Department. Condition: pardon may be revoked and convict recommitted to prison if he use intoxicating drink.
Sept. 30.....	John Barron.....	October term, 1868, Iron Circuit Court. Assault to kill.	2 years.....	Good conduct as a prisoner; previous good character; doubt as to intent to kill. Barron was first attacked. The petition is signed by the Judge, Circuit Attorney, Sheriff, Circuit and County Clerk, and most of the jurors who tried the case (the rest not being found). He has served almost half of his term. He has four helpless children without a mother. The Governor has just received a dispatch stating the death of Barron's wife and the destitute condition of the children. Condition is, that he shall not use intoxicating drink.
Oct. 1.....	Thomas Mills.....	August term, 1866, Franklin Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	4 years.....	It having been shown to the satisfaction of the Governor that this man has become insane from the effects of "severe and protracted punishment," a warrant is issued under section 47, chapter 56, General Statutes, directing him to be conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum, at Fulton. The execution of his sentence is therefore suspended until such time as he shall be restored to reason.
Oct. 6.....	David Low.....	March term, 1866, St. Louis Criminal Court. Robbery 1st degree.	10 years.....	The innocence of this man is strongly urged by the Union officers under whose immediate command he was at the time the crime was committed. He has been in prison three and two-thirds years, and has been over twenty months confined to his bed with rheumatism, with no prospect of ever recovering where he is. The Physician and Warden urge his pardon, the Inspectors favor it and humanity requires it. The Warden says he will see that sufficient funds are contributed to take him to his friends in Canada. Conditions: that he shall proceed without delay out of this State and to Canada, and shall not use intoxicating drink.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
Oct. 9, 1869	Sallie Harris, colored	September term, 1869, Cooper Circuit Court. Abandoning her child.	6 months in county jail.	This woman has been confined in jail more than six months since her arrest. She is a quiet and inoffensive person. Her former owner is willing to take her to his home and care for her. The Mayor of Boonville, before whom examination was had, and many of the best citizens petition for her pardon and state that further imprisonment would subject the State to useless expense, and would be productive of no good.
11.....	Charles Curtis.....	January term, 1869, Pettis Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	This young man left home at the early age of sixteen, and entered the Union army with the consent of his parents, and sent home a fair proportion of his pay. His past character and deportment in the army are proven to have been good. While guilty of a crime in this instance, he is shown to have been influenced by a very bad young man. Eight of the jurors state that they would not have convicted him but for the sake of convicting his leader and associate. The sheriff, circuit and county clerks, and the mayor of Sedalia, petition in his behalf and corroborate the above. By returning home with his father, he may be saved from ruin and become a respectable citizen. He has served nine months of his time. Condition: That he shall return home with his father and there remain.
Nov. 23.....	Alex. Graham.....	September term, 1868, Lewis Circuit Court. Horse stealing.	3 years.....	It appears from most respectable and reliable sources that said Graham has sustained, prior to this charge, an unblemished character; that he was induced to take into his possession a horse that had been stolen by another, of which fact he was ignorant; that when the charge was made the guilty one made his escape, and Graham had no means of proving his innocence. Conditions: That he shall not be found in Cole county more than twenty-four, nor in the State more than forty-eight hours after his release, and shall not use intoxicating drink.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
Nov. 27, 1869.	Henry Vanbibber.....	October term, 1867, Andrew Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	7 years.....	There is positive evidence in affidavits made by various persons, whose good characters are certified to by officers of the law, that it was impossible for him to have committed the crime, as, at the time, he was forty miles distant from the place where it was perpetrated; and there is reason to believe the charge was brought by a combination of persons against whom he had informed as bridge burners. He has served over two years in prison because this evidence was only lately presented. Conditions: That he shall not be found in Cole county more than twenty-four hours after his release, and shall not use intoxicating drink.
27.....	Peter Davis.....	February term, 1869, Marion Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	Previous character good; he will receive employment from persons who knew him previous to his conviction. The evidence is undoubted that he took possession of the horse he had sold as the only means of recovering his pay, by the *advice of an attorney at law*, having sold the horse almost wholly on credit to a person who refused to pay. Conditions: Pardon may be revoked if he shall be found in Cole county more than twenty-four hours after his release, if he shall not proceed immediately to Marion county, or if he use intoxicating drink.
Dec. 2.....	George Murphy.....	August term, 1869, Buchanan Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	Circumstances since the trial and further facts developed, as set forth in the statement made by twelve of the grand jurors, judge and circuit attorney, sheriff, deputy sheriff and jailor, United States District Attorney, and others, show clearly that Murphy was the victim of a conspiracy formed by corrupt men to extort money from him, his real character being that of an honest and industrious man.
13.....	Max. Klinger.....	September term, 1869, St. Louis Criminal Court. Murder 1st degree. Sentenced October 23, 1869.	To be hung	A reprieve is granted until Thursday, March 17, 1870, for the purpose of enabling Klinger to make a further effort through his counsel to obtain any benefit of the law he may hope to derive before a full bench of the Supreme Court, and to afford further time for preparation for meeting that Judge who alone can grant full pardon for crimes.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
Dec. 17, 1869	Theophilus George....	July term, 1868, St. Louis Criminal Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	Pardon was recommended more than six months ago by prosecuting attorney, C. P. Johnson, the city attorney, various other officials in St. Louis, members of the Legislature, and others; he has served within three weeks of three-fourths of his term. He has a fine report as to good conduct from the Warden, other officers at the prison and superintendent of workshop. Conditions: That he shall not be found in this State more than forty-eight hours after his release, and shall not use intoxicating drink.
29.....	John Williams.....	November term, 1868, St. Louis Criminal Court. Burglary and grand larceny.	3 years.....	This convict has served 1¼ years of his term; there is doubt of real guilt; all officers and contractors about the prison commend him for good conduct; his health has been seriously impaired by severe sickness; one of the inspectors, Mr. Dallmeyer, advises his pardon; and Hon. F. Schmidt, mayor of this city, is willing and anxious to give him employment in his hotel. Conditions: Pardon may be revoked at any time if the said Williams use intoxicating drink, and may be revoked at the pleasure of the Governor at any time within one year.
Jan. 7, 1870	Henry Caldwell	October term, 1869, Iron Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	He was hurriedly indicted and sentenced on the charge of larceny, for the term of two years, upon his confession in ignorance, when, in fact he had only killed a pig, and not with intent to commit a larceny, as is emphatically stated by the judge who sentenced him and many others who petition for his pardon.
11.....	John Schroeder.....	September term, 1869, Johnson Circuit Court. Embezzlement.	2 years.....	From statements and petition of the judge, circuit attorney, and all the jurors, it appears that the guilt was merely technical; that some money was used, but with the intention of being replaced when called for; the judge suggested that it might be well to let him lie in prison thirty days. He has been in the penitentiary over two month. Condition: That he shall not use intoxicating drink in any degree.
12.....	Nathan Talbott	November term, 1869, Lafayette Circuit Court. Assault with intent to kill.	2 years.....	The person injured has fully recovered. There is no evidence that the attack was premeditated, as it was in a quarrel in which the prosecutor was as much to blame as the prisoner. The judge and jurors petition his pardon, believing the penalty under the law too severe. Condition: That he shall not use intoxicating drink.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
Jan. 12, 1870	John Yeager.....	May term, 1869, St. Louis Criminal Court. Robbery.	10 years.....	There are grave doubts as to the guilt of Yeager, growing out of his former good character and the state of intoxication of the person robbed. The prosecuting attorney petitions for his pardon; his former employer, Geo. P. Plant, is willing to give him employment; he has a destitute wife and children who need his aid. Condition: The pardon will be revoked upon the Governor being satisfied of his using intoxicating drink.
12.....	Hugh S. Trainer.....	March term, 1866, Iron Circuit Court. Robbery	12 years.....	There are good reasons for believing that a mistake was made in identitifying the person that committed the crime, and that Trainer is innocent. This belief is strengthened by the fact that all the officers who have had him in charge, both here and at St. Louis, give him an unusually good name as to habits and disposition. Including the time he was in jail, he has been confined about 6½ years. These facts, his former good character and the claims of a widowed mother, sister and two children, induce his pardon. Conditions: Said Trainer shall not be found in the State more than ten days after his release, and shall not use intoxicating drink.
21.....	Theodore Cook.....	March term, 1869, St. Louis Criminal Court. Embezzlement	4 years.....	This convict has been imprisoned more than twelve months, of which ten have been in the Penitentiary. Ten of the jurors petition in his favor, and state that "the evidence against him was slight, and there was nothing of an aggravating character in the whole case." The prosecuting attorney petitions, and says "there are very many extenuating circumstances in Cook's case." Judge Primm urges the pardon on the ground that the guilt was technical and the prosecution vindictive. Eighty-seven Senators and Representatives in the present General Assembly petition and say they "cannot hesitate to express their conviction that the Governor would be fully justified in granting an immediate pardon."
Feb 21.....	John Barry.....	Sept. term, 1868, St. Louis Criminal Court. Burglary.	3 years.....	The officer who arrested him and on whose evidence alone he was convicted, now makes oath and says that he may have been mistaken as his belief was based on circumstantial evidence; he asks therefore for his pardon. The prisoner is young and has been in the Penitentiary sixteen months; his mother, an honest and industrious widow, is in bad health; until the present charge no suspicion has rested on his character. Conditions: Pardon may be revoked at the pleasure of the Governor, if the conduct of Barry should not be good, or if he use intoxicating liquors.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
Feb. 1, 1870	George Mullins.....	June term, 1869, Kansas City Criminal Court. Petit larceny.	1 yr in county jail.	He has served seven months; he has a dependent and destitute family; all the jurors, three county clerk justices, the sheriff and other good citizens, petition for his pardon. Condition: That he shall not use intoxicating drink.
1.....	James Smith, *alias* Clark	Nov. term, 1868, St. Louis Criminal Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	He has served sixteen months; his parents are honest and industrious, and make oath that the lad will not be sixteen years of age until March 20th next. Conditions: That he shall return to his parents in St. Louis, and shall not use intoxicating drink.
12.....	John Ferguson	July term, 1869, St. Louis Criminal Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	There is a want of a link in the chain of evidence such as to cause doubt of the prisoners' guilt; he is 55 years old or more; his former character is proven to have been good; his deportment in prison has been commendable; his strength has failed so as to render him unfit for labor; his friends will provide for him if liberated. Conditions: That the said Ferguson shall not remain in the State, nor return to it to reside, nor use intoxicating drink; the pardon to be revoked in case of a violation of either condition.
March 2.....	Max. Klinger.....	Sept. term, 1869, St. Louis Criminal Court. Murder 1st decree.	To be hung.....	A respite was granted on 13th of December last till March 17, 1870, to enable him to have a full hearing before a full bench of the Supreme Court. As the court does not sit until the 3d Monday in March, in order to allow the case to be carried to the Supreme Court of the State, and if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States, a reprieve is granted till Thursday, June 2d, 1870.
2.....	Reuben White.....	Nov. term, 1868, Buchanan Circuit Court. Grand larceny	3 years.....	The prisoner's crime was horse stealing, for which the usual punishment is two years; he has served now 15 months. He had not sold the horse, but it was in his possession, and his statement is that he had taken it only to ride, in order to reach his home more speedily. He is very respectably connected in Ohio, and his father is 66 years old. His relatives believe him innocent and will gladly receive him and render him material assistance in making a living. Conditions: That he shall proceed at once to Ohio and not return to this State.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
March 3.....	Joseph Eisenrig.....	April term, 1868, St. Louis Criminal Court. Burglary, 2d degree.	6 years.....	The prosecuting attorney represents that the burglary was merely technical and that two years should have been the punishment, except for the language of the law. He has now served almost two years. A year ago his pardon was urged by the prosecutor, Bershel, Justice Jecko, City Attorney McGinnis and others. Lieutenant Governor Stanard recommended it. He has friends, able and willing to assist him, in Ohio, where he will go with his wife and child. Conditions: That Eisenrig shall leave the State within forty-eight hours after his release, and abstain from intoxicating drink.
4.....	Henry W. Kelley.....	November term, 1868, Webster Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	Three-fourths of his term will have expired within three months; the Warden and Physician state that he cannot live much longer, having been in the hospital a long time with hemorrhage of the lungs. He has sufficient money to take him to his home in Massachusetts, and is pardoned that he may die among his friends. The Inspectors think it a meritorious case. The mule stolen was returned to the owner. While confined in the Webster county jail, the prisoner was instrumental in preventing an outbreak of the prisoners. Conditions: That he shall leave the State within forty-eight hours after his release, and shall not use intoxicating drink.
14.....	John Smith.....	January term, 1869, St. Louis Criminal Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	The prisoner is young, and this seems to be his first offense; he has served almost fourteen months; his mother is a widow and needs his help, and next month has a suit for which she must prepare, and in which she desires the testimony of her son. Conditions: Smith shall leave Cole county within twenty-four hours after his release, and in future abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks.
19.....	George Floyd.....	July term, 1869, St. Louis Criminal Court. Grand larceny.	3 years.....	The prisoner is young, and this is his first offense. He has served almost one year; his mother is sick with consumption; his father will at once take charge of and provide for him. Condition: That he shall leave the State within forty-eight hours after his release.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
March 21, 1870	Delaware Lindsay....	March term, 1870, Bates Circuit Court. Manslaughter, 3d degree.	2 years.....	A petition, praying for pardon, is presented by some of the most respectable citizens of Bates county, and by the circuit judge who tried the case, and the fact seems to be well established that Lindsay acted in self-defense. He was at the time of the deed but about eighteen years of age. He did not attempt to escape, but acknowledged he had committed the deed in self-defense; it occurred almost three years since, and several grand juries failed to indict. His parents are advanced in years, and they and he have the sympathy of all good people who know them.
25.....	Samuel W. Scott.....	March term, 1868, Jackson Circuit Court. Forgery, 2d degree.	5 years.....	The judge who tried the case says he would have sentenced him for only two years, but the law required more. The circuit attorney, as well as others of high character who know the facts, petition for pardon. Scott is a young man; he is offered a situation in Kentucky, and, it is believed, will conduct himself properly hereafter. Condition: That he shall not be found in the State twenty-four hours after his release.
	Thomas J. Walker ...	August term, 1868, Scotland Circuit Court. Bigamy.	2 years.....	Although technically guilty of the crime charged, there is no doubt that he thought his first wife had obtained a divorce.
	Geo. Scott, *alias* Cash	March term, 1869, Pike Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	3 years.....	He is very young—probably not yet fifteen years of age. The offense, so far as known, was his first, and for it he was scarcely morally responsible. He will be received back to his old home and properly cared for and looked after by those who have known him.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
March 26, 1870	C. H. Burgess.....	March term, 1869, St. Louis Criminal Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	His character, previous to commission of this crime was good. He had a provocation which many seem unable to resist, and gave himself over to dissipation in consequence of the faithlessness of his wife, while he was in the Union army. While he was in the army he received a gunshot wound in the leg, from which he is liable at any time to lose his life. To keep him longer confined will very probably result fatally, and certainly cause the loss of his leg. To release him now will enable him to receive proper treatment in St. Louis. He manifests a disposition to lead a more temperate life; has served one half of his term. His conduct in prison has been good, and all the officers favor his pardon. For further particulars the statement of the Physician of the Penitentiary, herewith filed, is referred to. Condition: Pardon shall be revoked if said Burgess use intoxicating drink.
28.....	Joseph Deans.....	Spring term, 1870, Newton Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	Prisoner is weak-minded; is but seventeen years of age and has a widowed mother in Texas. Friends now here will take him to his home. All costs that have accrued in the prosecution will be paid, and the State kept harmless. Petition is signed by one hundred and seventy-seven citizens, including prosecuting attorney. Conditions: All costs in the case shall be paid by the prisoner, and he shall return immediately to Texas.
28.....	James Bever.....	February term, 1869, Boone Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	The Governor has enquired into the facts, and is satisfied that Bever has become insane. It is therefore directed that his sentence be commuted from confinement in the Penitentiary to confinement in the Lunatic Asylum, and that he be kept there until restored to reason.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
March 29, 1869	Thomas McKinney...	January term, 1869, St. Louis Criminal Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	His conviction was for "attempt at larceny;" he was drunk at the time, which is no excuse, but should have some mitigating influence when there is evidence that he was habitually sober and honest. He is respected as being honest and industrious by blacks and whites who know him. Almost twelve months ago pardon was petitioned for by more than twenty attorneys at law of St. Louis, but was refused then in order to impress upon McKinney and others that intoxication is no excuse for crime. He has served fourteen months, and it is believed the ends of justice are accomplished in his case. The circuit attorney and prosecuting attorney court of criminal correction, petition for his pardon. Condition: Pardon will be revoked whenever McKinney shall use intoxicating drink.
30.....	Tennessee Wells.....	March term, 1870, Jackson Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	All the jurors, the judge and circuit attorney petition for his pardon on the grounds that he is a youth, and has lain in jail about eighteen months, which they believe to be sufficient punishment for his offense.
30.....	Edward Neumeister..	February Term, 1866, St. Louis Crim. Court. Receiving stolen goods.	5 years.....	He has served in the penitentiary three years and eight months, being within one month of three-fourths of his term. His conduct has been good, he has been faithful in his work and appears penitent. He is young, and has a wife who has to labor for herself and a boy four years old. Two years ago his pardon was strongly urged by many members of the Legislature. Hon. Ferd. Meyer, of the Board of Police of St. Louis long since favored his release. In another month he would be pardoned under the law. Condition: This pardon will be revoked in case Neumeister is known to use intoxicating drink.
30.....	Charles Corbussier....	March term, 1868, St. Louis Criminal Court. Arson 3d degree.	5 years..	This man was pardoned January 12th, 1869, on condition that he should leave the State within five days, and the pardon should stand revoked upon his return. He has entered into business in Leavenworth, has been and is regarded as an honest, reliable and worthy citizen. This pardon is granted to relieve him from the above condition to enable him to go to St. Louis to purchase goods.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
April 12, 1870	Lewis Longstaff.....	March term, 1870, Cooper Circuit Court. Murder 2d degree.	10 years.....	The guilt, if Longstaff really struck the fatal blow, was merely technical, all the jurors stating in a petition "we did not consider that at the time he struck the said Jones he intended to kill him," and "we earnestly recommend him to your Excellency for pardon, believing that under all the circumstances he ought to be pardoned immediately." There is much doubt as to Longstaff's having struck the blow, another person having engaged an attorney to defend him, and the injured man having at first stated that he did not know who hit him, and having other persons incensed against him. His former character was good. Many of the best citizens of Glasgow and Boonville petition for his pardon and represent the above statements to be true. The physician who examined Jones' wound, and heard his statement, petitions for Longstaff's pardon; also, the Sheriff of Cooper county, who has the prisoner in charge. Condition: That Longstaff shall leave the State and not return.
13.....	Adolphus Ebecke.....	May term, 1869, Cole Circuit Court. Burglary 2d degree.	3 years.....	Previous good character; guilty only of technical burglary. He went into a room where he slept and where he was employed, and took from a drawer thirty-five cents to buy liquor, leaving more money in the drawer. He has been in prison one year, but for intoxication would not now be there. He is an educated man, capable of becoming a useful citizen, and it is believed his punishment has been sufficient. Conditions: Pardon may be revoked if Ebecke in any degree make use of intoxicating drink.
	William Taylor.	September term, 1869, Lafayette Circuit Court. Obtaining money under false pretences.	2 years.....	He has been in confinement over six months. The false pretence was made orally, and not in writing, while he was attempting to obtain money due him. The whole jury, judge, circuit attorney and lawyers present at the trial, among them Judge Ryland, strongly recommend pardon. Condition: Revocable if Taylor shall at any time use intoxicating drink.
	Bettie Smith.....	January term, 1868, St. Louis Criminal Court. Assault with intent to kill.	5 years.	The Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the House, and many members of the Legislature, Judge Clover, Circuit Attorney Johnson and others petition for her pardon. She has served over two years, is believed to have repented and determined to lead a better life. She has good friends to take charge of her and place her under proper influences. Conditions: That she shall keep out of bad company and not use intoxicating drink.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
May 7, 1870	Sarah Simpson.....	March term, 4870, St. Louis Court of Criminal Correction. Petit larceny.	6 months in work-house.	Quite a number of the officers in St. Louis, such as circuit attorney, prosecuting attorney court of criminal correction, marshal and jailer, recommend pardon, and represent that she supposed she had a legal right to take the articles to pay for her services. Her character has been good. She is about fifty years of age, and the deputy jailer writes that she will at once have a home with a farmer named Sappington. Conditions: That she will at once make her home with Mr. Sappington.
18.....	Catharine Hickey....	May term, 1870, Greene Circuit Court. Grand larceny.		She is in jail in Greene county, under sentence of imprisonment in the penitentiary. The parties wronged forgive her. She has been in jail over four months. She has the sympathy of the whole community, and is in that delicate situation that demands the sympathy of all; seventeen of the grand jurors petition for her pardon; also, circuit judge, attorney and clerk, sheriff, deputy sheriff, probate judge and many of the attorneys and best citizens of Greene county.
20.....	Perry Thrall.....	May term, 1870, Monroe Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	5 years.....	He has been in the penitentiary about two years; he is young, and was undoubtedly led astray by one Price, an old villain. The prosecuting attorney says he was anxious for the public good, to convict Price on same charge, and that the testimony could only be had through Thrall, who confessed his own guilt to convict Price, thus virtually placing the State under the usual obligation of releasing him. He should have been pardoned at an earlier day. Conditions: That he shall not be found in Cole county more than twenty-four hours after his release, and shall not use intoxicating drink.
May 26.....	James Bush.....	January term, 1865, St. Louis Crim. Court. Robbery.	10 years.....	While the conviction was for robbery, the statement of the Judge is that the property taken was but little, to wit: a one dollar gold piece, a half dollar silver piece, three ten cent pieces, three five cent pieces and a two dollar bill. He is now advanced in years and is not naturally a bad man. He has served five years and eight months of his term, and his conduct has been good. A sister is now here who resides in New Orleans and is able and more than anxious to take him home and provide for him. Conditions: That he shall at once leave the State and not return to it; that he shall go to New Orleans with his sister, and shall at no time use intoxicating drink.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
May 26, 1870.	Max. Klinger.....	September term, 1869, St. Louis Crim. Court. Murder 1st degree.	To be hung.....	A respite was granted December 13th last, until March 17, and on 2d March a respite was granted until Thursday the 2d day of June, 1870, and on this day another reprieve is granted until Thursday, June 60, 1870, to enable his counsel to take his case by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States.
27.....	Joseph Morse.....	December term, 1863, St. Louis Crim. Court. Burglary and larceny.	12 years	He has been confined about six and a half years. His prosecutor urges his pardon, and the prosecuting attorney expresses a doubt as to his guilt. His health is much impaired, so much so that longer confinement may amount to a death penalty. Conditions: That he shall not be found in Jefferson City more than 24 hours after his release, and shall at no time use intoxicating drink.
June 9	Mathew Trainer.....	March term, 1870, Butler Circuit Court. Perjury.	3 years.....	The evidence is undoubted as to his innocence, and the jurors who found the verdict against him represent that new testimony since the trial satisfy them beyond a doubt that he is innocent.
16.....	Douglass Young.....	February term, 1869, Buchanan Cir. Court. Grand larceny.	3 years.....	Even if it were positively certain that he was guilty of the charge of horse stealing he has served almost three-fourths of the usual term; there is doubt as to his guilt. He will leave the State not to return and there is ground for believing that he will be a good citizen. Conditions: That he shall not be found in Cole county more than 24 hours, nor in the State more than 48 hours after his release and shall not use intoxicating drink.
16.....	Robert Harris.....	January term, 1869, St. Louis Crim. Court. Grand larceny.	4 years.....	His character for honesty and industry before the present charge was undoubtedly good, and it is believed his conviction was procured by the false swearing of the guilty party. He has been in prison more than one and one-fourth years. Condition: That he shall not use intoxicating drink.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
June 18, 1870.	J. R. Williams.....	May term, 1867, Atchison Circuit Court. Burglary and larceny.	10 years.....	The contractors and officers of the prison recommend the most favorable consideration in consequence of his good deportment. The judge before whom he was tried recommended pardon a year since. He has served over three years; he was but nineteen years old when sentenced. He was influenced by older associates. It is believed he will hereafter be a good citizen. His father is anxious and prepared to take him to his house in New Orleans, and give him honorable employment. Conditions: He shall at once proceed to New Orleans and not return to this State, and shall not use intoxicating drink.
21.....	E. A. Brooks.....	September term, 1868, Buchanan Cir. Court. Grand larceny.	5 years.....	His conduct in prison has been good; he has served more than three-fourths of the usual punishment for his crime, if he was guilty. The circuit judge and attorney, U. S. district attorney, grand jurors, sheriff and deputy, and jailor of Buchanan county, and the Representatives of Buchanan and Gentry counties, all express the belief that he is innocent, and there is ground for such belief as shown in the application for pardon. Conditions: That he shall not be found in Cole county more than 24 hours after his release, and shall not use intoxicating drink.
24.....	R. C. Brown.....	Jan. term, 1870, Warren Circuit Court. Grand larceny.....	3 years.....	He was convicted on circumstantial evidence, and there are good reasons to doubt his guilt. His pardon was urged some months since by many members of the Legislature, editors and others. He has served almost one-half of his term, and has a destitute family, needing his aid. It is believed the law has been vindicated in his case, that the prisoner, if guilty, has been sufficiently punished. Conditions: That he shall immediately return to his family, and shall not use intoxicating drink.
29.....	John Hahner.....	April term, 1869, St, Louis Criminal Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	Was 19 years of age when convicted. It is believed he will, if pardoned, lead a reformed life; he has a kind step-mother to care for him and influence him. Prominent citizens petitioned for his pardon a year ago. He has served over 14 months, and the Warden and other officers recommend him for good conduct. Conditions: Pardon revocable if said Hahner does not remain with his stepmother, or if he use intoxicating drink.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
July 1, 1870	Thomas Brown.....	Sept. term, 1868, Laclede Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	He has served more than than three-fourths of his term, and for some time has been in the hospital. A large number of citizens petition for, and Inspectors Dallmeyer and Johnson recommend pardon. Conditions: That he shall not be found in Cole county more than 24 hours after his release, and shall not use intoxicating drink.
2.....	John A. Stinson.....	May term, 1869, Atchison Circuit Court. Manslaughter 2d degree.	4 yrs and 10 months	Pardon is urged by many of the best citizens of the State. He has served almost three-fourths of his time; had he served three-fourths he would have been entitled to a pardon under the law, as his conduct has been good. It is shown that he was provoked into the quarrel by the man whom he killed, and that he was not of a quarrelsome disposition. His wife has died since his confinement, leaving two small children. Conditions: Pardon may be revoked if Stinson shall not return to and provide for his children, if he shall be found in Cole county more than 24 hours after his release, or if he shall use intoxicating drink.
5.....	Jas. P. Shoemaker....	Sept. term, 1865, Franklin Circuit Court.	Death; afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life.	Shoemaker was on yesterday, the 4th day of July, fairly selected by a large majority of the convicts in the prison as one worthy to go free, and their request is complied with. This is in pursuance of a humane, patriotic and philanthropic request made by the officers of the prison, a compliance with which, it is believed, will have a beneficial effect upon the convicts, who will expect the most worthy one to be liberated on the 4th day of July of each year. In addition to the above reasons, the evidence has lately been placed in my hands, and is now filed, showing satisfactorily that Shoemaker *could not* have committed the murder as he was some miles distant from the scene of the crime, and there is nothing to lead to the suspicion that he was an accessory. He has now been confined about five years.
12.....	Charles Cook.....	Jan. term, 1869, St. Louis Criminal Court. Grand larceny	2 years.....	He is a mere youth; his conduct has been good with but one slight exception; he is lame for life; has served within 16 days of three-fourths of his term. He has a female friend here who is prepared to take him to a distant State and place him under proper influences. In 16 days the Inspectors would recommend his pardon under the law. Conditions: Cook shall at once proceed to a distant State and not use intoxicating drink.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
July 13, 1870	Elliot Dodge.....	April term, 1869, St. Louis Criminal Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	He is young and is believed to have been guilty of but one offense and that not of an aggravated character; conduct in prison good. His employers at the prison recommend pardon. He has served over 14 months, and in less than 4 months would be pardoned under the law. Judge Primm, who sentenced him, Mr. Johnson, Prosecuting Attorney, and the prosecutor petition for his pardon. Pardon may be revoked if Dodge be found to be leading an idle life, or if he use intoxicating drink.
July 18.....	James L. Schaffer	March term, 1868, Bates Circuit Court. Appropriating lost property to his own use.	3 years & 4 months.	He has served over two years and two months—within four months of three-fourths of his term; conduct in prison has been good. He is not looked upon as being a depraved man in Bates county, where he was convicted. His prosecutor, many respectable citizens, sheriff, clerk and the prosecuting attorney petition for his release. He will at once go to another State, where his parents reside. Conditions: That he shall not be found in this State more than forty-eight hours after his release, and shall not use intoxicating drink.
19.....	John Grable.....	May term, 1870, Buchanan Circuit Court. Murder, 1st degree.	To be hung.....	The case has been taken to the Supreme Court of the State by writ of error, and the term of court at which it may be tried will not be held until the third Monday in August next. He was sentenced to be hung on the 22d of July, instant. In order not to deprive him of any benefit that may be afforded by the law, a reprieve is granted to him until Friday, the 9th day of September next.
23.....	Frederick Nense.....	October term, 1868, Perry Circuit Court. Burglary and Larceny.	7 years.....	Upon inquiry into the facts the Governor is satisfied that Nense has become insane since his conviction, and therefore a warrant is issued to the Warden to convey him to the Insane Asylum, to be kept there until he shall be restored to reason.
26	John O'Brien.....	February term, 1865, St. Louis Criminal Court. Robbery.	10 years.....	He has been in prison five years and five months; his health is very bad, his lungs being affected to such a degree that the physicians pronounce him incurable. He has the sympathy of the officers and employes at the prison, and a sufficient amount of money has been contributed to take him to his home in Louisiana. Conditions: That he shall not be found in the State more than forty-eight hours after his release, and shall not use intoxicating drink.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
July, 28, 1870.	James E. Rogers.....	January term, 1870, Greene Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	He has been confined six months. and the judge and prosecuting attorney express their belief of facts disclosed since the trial that show unquestionably that Rogers is not guilty of the crime charged, but that the money alleged to have been stolen was afterwards found where it had been carefully put away and forgotten.
23.....	Louis Meyers	May term, 1867, St. Louis C. Court. Assault with intent to commit rape.	5 years.....	Upon inquiry into the facts the Governor has become satisfied that Myers has become insane since confined in the Penitentiary, and therefore a warrant is issued to the Warden to convey him to the Insane Asylum, to be kept there until he shall be restored to reason.
August 1.....	Stacey McDonald... ..	September term, 1868, Carroll Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	He has served about nine months, and his conduct has been good. His father, 80 years of age, residing in Indiana, is much distressed. Stacey is in very bad health, frequently suffering from epileptic fits; the Physician advises his release; his parents will make arrangements to take him to their home. Conditions: That he shall be taken out of the State immediately, and that he shall not return.
Sept. 8.....	V. A. Singleton.....	July term, 1869, Greene Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	3 years.....	The prosecuting attorney and judge before whom he was tried, petition for his release after he shall have served one year, for the reason that he is young, and was led into crime by older and designing men, who are now in prison. He has served over thirteen months, and it is believed the punishment in his case is sufficient. Conditions: Pardon shall be revoked if Singleton do not return home with his mother, and remain there, or if he use intoxicating drink.
8.....	John Wathen.....	December term, 1869, Cape Girardeau Circuit Court. Assault with intent to kill.	3 years.	His release is petitioned for by Judge Hawkins, before whom he was tried. and by many others; without doubt there was no real guilt, and the prosecution was persisted in from malice. Conditions: He shall at once return to his late home, and shall not use intoxicating drink.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
Sept. 28, 1870.	Chas. M. Priester.....	March term, 1870, Jefferson Circuit Court. Attempt to commit arson.	2 years.....	The judge before whom he was convicted petitions for his pardon, on the ground that the only plea that was made for him was insanity, and that was not sustained by the jury; he does not believe Priester intended to commit arson. Ten of the jurors (two not being found) petition to the same effect, and concur with the judge as to facts and opinion of Priester's innocence.
30.....	Mary Wiley.....	October term, 1869, Scotland Circuit Court. Incest.	2 years.....	On account of the very forcible appeals in her behalf at the time she was sent so prison, a pardon was promised to her when a home should be secured for herself and child, where they would be taken care of and surrounded by proper influences. Only now after ten months such a home is secured. Her age was such that the father was considered the only guilty party, and he is now in prison, paying the penalty of his crime. Petitions are filed, signed by all the grand and petit jurors, both Judge and Circuit Attorney, county officers, many attorneys, many of the best citizens and a large number of respectable ladies.
30.....	David Locke.....	May term, 1870, Monroe Circuit Court. Grand Larceny.	7 years.....	His innocence is proved beyond a doubt by the affidavits of six persons that he was, at the time, in another portion of the State from that in which the crime was charged to have been committed, and that his participation was impossible.
Oct. 4.....	Thomas Connell.....	—— term, 1870, Boone Circuit Court. Murder.	To be hung.....	A respite is granted till Friday, the 11th day of November next, to enable the friends of the prisoner to have further time in which to present evidence of his alleged insanity.
14.....	Jeremiah King.....	August term, 1870, Benton Circuit Court. Feloniously killing a cow.	3 months in county jail and $100 fine.	The grand and petit jurors, Judge and Circuit Attorney, and a large number of citizens petition for pardon, and say there was no intention to commit crime; that the cow killed was a troublesome animal, which had repeatedly broken into Mr. King's wheat field, the fence of which was four and a half feet high, and that the prisoner paid the owner of the cow her full value.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
Oct. 24, 1870	James Reed.....	September term, 1870, Butler Circuit Court. Murder, first degree.	To be hung.....	In order to give the attorney for Reed an opportunity to have a bill of exceptions signed, and to give the condemned the full benefit of the law, a respite is hereby granted to said James Reed until Tuesday, the 13th day of December next. Should there be no further legal interference the sentence of the court will then be carried into execution.
27.....	George W. Ritter....	May term, 1867, Buchanan Circuit Court. Grand Larceny.	3 years.....	He is only 19 years of age and has served one-half of his term of sentence. The physician of the prison says he is in a dying condition from consumption, and cannot live more than two or three months. A longer imprisonment could serve no good, and would be an expense to the State for nothing. Conduct has been good.
31.....	Edward Roberts.....	August term, 1870, Cooper Circuit Court. Assault with a deadly weapon.	6 month in county jail.....	Pardon is recommended by county officers and Circuit Judge, on account of evidences of reform and good conduct on the part of the prisoner, as well as the bad condition of the jail in which he is kept. He has already served nearly three months since his conviction, and his crime was committed about three years ago when he was only fifteen years of age.
Nov. 9.....	Charles Owens.....	May term, 1869, Buchanan Circuit Court. Grand Larceny.	2 years.....	He has served within twenty days of three-fourths of his term, with good conduct. He is going to his brother in Kansas, who will take him to Idaho, and give him a home. He is strongly recommended by the officers of the prison. Condition: That he shall immediately proceed to Kansas, and join his brother, and the pardon shall stand revoked upon his return to this State.
	Thomas Connell.....	—— term, 1870, Boone Circuit Court. Murder.	To be hung.....	Respite of October 4th is extended from Friday, November 11th, to Friday, November 25, 1870, to enable the friends of the prisoner to furnish further evidence of his alleged insanity.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
Nov. 11, 1870	Wm. B. Kincaid.....	July term, 1869, Pettis Circuit Court. Grand Larceny.	2 years.....	From the circumstances of the case there is very good reason to believe that he was not guilty of stealing the horse with which he was charged, but only pleaded guilty from fear of mob violence. He has served within less than three months of three-fourths of his term, and his conduct has been very good. Quite a number of the best citizens of Sedalia urge his pardon. Conditions: He shall not be found in Cole county more than twenty-four hours after his release and shall not use intoxicating drink.
	Francis Bradley.	January term, 1866, St. Louis Criminal Court. Robbery, first degree.	10 years.....	He was but nineteen years old when convicted and has served almost five years; his conduct has been unusually good and he has proved trustworthy. His family connection are respectable, and his mother has come now the third time a long distance for him. She will take him to his home and place him under proper influences. It is believed no good can result either to him or the State from longer confinement. Conditions: That he shall return home with his mother and there remain, and at no time use intoxicating drink.
	Timothy Hart.....	October term, 1868, Henry Circuit Court. Attempt to commit rape.	5 years.....	He has served over two years, which is the shortest term for the crime; his conduct has been good. Forty or fifty of his neighbors state that they believe him to be innocent and that his conviction was the result of a conspiracy; quite a number of the prominent citizens and officers of Henry county state in a petition that what transpired immediately after the trial convince them that Hart was the victim of a conspiracy. Condition: That said Hart shall immediately leave this State and not return to it.
19.....	Henry Strother.....	September term, 1870, Lewis Circuit Court. Grand Larceny.	2 years.....	He has now been confined about six months in jail and penitentiary, and is not sixteen years of age, as shown by affidavits; the prosecutors petition for his pardon, and will take him to his former home.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
Nov. 21, 1870.	Thomas Connell.....	—— term, 1870, Boone Circuit Court. Murder.	To be hung.....	A large number of respectable citizens petition and say that the prevailing opinion in the community where the prisoner was tried, is that he is insane. Circuit judge recommends commutation. Sentence of death is commuted to imprisonment for life.
22.....	Charles Rupart.....	September term, 1870, St. Louis Criminal Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	He is not now fifteen years of age, and has kind friends in New York who will give him a home and provide for him. Condition: That he shall at once return to New York with his uncle, and not come back to Missouri.
	Andrew Mason.....	January term, 1870, St. Louis Criminal Court. Assault to kill.	2 years.....	His conduct has been very good, and he has served almost half his term. He has proved that he sustained an excellent character previous to this charge. Judge Primm, who sentenced him, writes favorably, and says: "The circumstances under which the assault was committed were of a character to show that there was no premeditation or special malice," it is therefore deemed that his punishment has been sufficient. Conditions: That the pardon may be revoked if he shall be found in Cole county more than twenty-four hours after his release, or if he shall use intoxicating drink.
	Samuel Piddell.....	July term, 1869, St. Louis Criminal Court. Burglary and larceny.	2 years.....	He is young, and has hitherto borne a good character; there is room to doubt his guilt. He has served fifteen months, and in three months would be entitled to pardon under the law. The prosecutor and prosecuting attorney petition for his pardon. It is believed his punishment is sufficient. Conditions: That he shall at once return to St. Louis and reside with his mother and shall not use intoxicating drink.
26.....	Thomas Cole.....	August term, 1870, Buchanan Circuit Court. Embezzlement.	2 years.....	He has served within three months of three-fourths of his term, and has manifested a good character while in prison. The officers urgently request his pardon. Conditions: That the pardon may be revoked if he be found in Cole county more than twenty-four hours after his release, or if he use intoxicating drink.

LIST OF PARDONS, COMMUTATIONS AND PARDONS—CONTINUED.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
Nov. 29, 1870.	Richard Fox.....	June term, 1870, Kansas City Criminal Court. Grand larceny.	4 years.....	He is not eighteen years of age, and has been in prison about five months. His pardon is petitioned for by sundry respectable citizens, while the judge who sentenced him says: "There was no evidence of his guilt at the trial, except the possession of the stolen horse," and further "in view of the facts which have come to my knowledge since the trial. I think it a proper case, * * * and recommend that he be pardoned." Conditions: Pardon may be revoked if he be found in Cole county more than twenty-four hours after his release, if he fail to live with his mother, or if he at any time use intoxicating drink.
	Wm. Flynn.....	June term, 1870, Kansas City Criminal Court. Robbery.	10 years.....	Ten of the jurors petition for his pardon, and say the one witness whose testimony convicted Flynn is not entitled to belief, and that her character was not known at the trial. His former good character is proven. Conditions: That he shall not be found in Cole county twenty-four hours after his release, and that he shall return at once to his wife's residence in East St. Louis, also that he shall not use intoxicating drink.
	J. C. Somerville.....	February term, 1867, Cooper Circuit Court. Felonious assault.	10 years.....	He has served over three and a half years of his term. He is now but about twenty-one years of age, and is in the last stage of consumption. His life may be prolonged if he be released, but cannot if he remain in prison. Humanity requires his return to his friends.
30.....	Clara Becket..... ...	April term, 1870, St. Louis Criminal Court. Grand larceny.	30 years.....	It appears that she was merely found in possession of stolen goods and could not prove the purchase. Her previous character was good, as she had been industriously acquiring a livelihood. She has served over six months of her term, and the judge, prosecuting attorney and the inspectors of the prison reccommend her release.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
Dec. 1, 1870	John Barker	March term, 1868, Buchanan Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	6 years.....	He was sentenced on two charges, one for two and the other for four years. On the charge for which he received four years he had been previously tried and *acquitted* in Kansas; it was for stealing horses, and it is now known that he was acting under military order, and was procuring horses for the United States service. He has served two and a half years—more than his sentence for the other offense. These statements are made by the judge who sentenced, and the attorney who prosecuted him. It is believed he will be a good citizen. Conditions: That he shall not be found in Cole county more than twenty-four hours after his release, and shall abstain entirely from the use of intoxicating drink.
2.....	John A. Campbell. ..	Special December term, 1868, Montgomery county Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	His term of sentence will expire on the 4th of the present month, and a pardon is granted to preserve to him his citizenship. His conduct has been good.
7.....	Charles Noyes.	January term, 1864, St. Louis C. Court. Burglary 2d degree and grand larceny.	10 years.....	Escaping after conviction he has expatriated himself from native country and friends for seven years; in six months more three-fourths of his term will have expired, and if in prison good conduct would have entitle him to a pardon under the law. There is room for serious doubt of his guilt, as his conviction may have been the result of a conspiracy on the part of others to shield themselves from detection. There is nothing alleged against his former character; he has most respectable connections who take a deep interest in his welfare. His aged mother is almost stricken down with grief. It is believed that, even if guilty, the punishment is sufficient and the injured party expressed a willingness for him to be pardoned. Another convicted of the same offense was long since pardoned by my predecessor. Condition: Pardon may be revoked if after the return of said Noyes to the United States he shall at any time be convicted of another crime.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
Dec. 12, 1870.	James H. Smith.....	May term, 1868, Boone Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	5 years.....	He has served one-half his term. His character prior to conviction was good; he is diseased, his health declining, with great uncertainty as to recovery. Respectable citizens, acquainted with him, long since petitioned for his pardon; physicians recommend it. Conditions: That he shall not be found in Cole county more than 24 hours after his release, and shall not at any time use intoxicating drink.
	Wm. H. Johnson.....	September term, 1864, Ralls Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	10 years.....	He has served six years and six months; his conduct has been very good. Officers of the prison petition for his pardon. He has a disease of the lungs, has been in the hospital a long time, and is now "much debilitated and very feeble." Conditions: That he shall not be found in Cole county more than 24 hours after his release, and shall not use intoxicating drink.
	Wm. Thompson.....	September term, 1867, Stoddard Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	5 years.....	He has served over three years and two months and would have to serve only seven months more to be pardoned under the law; his conduct has been good. Prison officers recommend his pardon. In consequence of a severe gunshot wound received before coming to prison, he has been confined to the hospital over fifteen months. Same conditions as above.
16.....	John Sivils.....	June term, 1869, Webster Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	Previous character and conduct in prison both good. He is young, and it is believed, will hereafter lead a correct life. Conditions: That he shall not be found in Cole county more than 24 hours after his release; that he shall return at once to his home in Webster county, and abstain from the use of intoxicating drink.
	James McDonald.....	July term, 1864, St. Louis Criminal Court. Burglary and larceny.	10 years and 1 m'th	He has served six and one-third years; he was barely 19 years of age when convicted; his conduct has been good. The officers attribute to him excellent traits of character, and everything indicates that he will be a useful citizen. He has a good prospect for business in another State. Prison officers petition for his pardon. Conditions: That said McDonald shall not be found in Cole county more than 24 hours, nor in the State more than 48 hours after his release, and shall not use intoxicating drink.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
Dec. 17, 1870	Oliver G. Buttram....	August term, 1870, Polk Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	5 years	He was technically guilty of larceny, having traded off a stray horse which had been in his possession for a long time, and making no attempt to conceal it. He seems to have been entirely ignorant of law or usage in such cases. He produces evidence of good character from where he lived in Kentucky and from Barry and Polk counties in this State. He has a wife and three small children dependent upon him for support. Condition: That he shall immediately return to his home in Edmonson county, Kentucky, with his family.
17.....	Cornelius McCune....	October term, 1865, St. Louis Criminal Court. Robbery.	10 years.....	He has been in prison over five years. The testimony of the Warden is that he has been a "peaceful, faithful, hard-working man," and that "his confinement has told severely upon his health;" there is evidence that prior to the present charge he had been a good man and industrious citizen. It is believed he will hereafter lead a correct life. Conditions: That he shall not be found in Cole county more than twenty-four hours, nor in the State more than sixty hours after his release, and shall not use intoxicating drink.
21.....	Walter Sherman.....	November term, 1869, St. Louis C. Court. Forgery.	3 years.....	He has served over one year; his health has been broken down, and he gives evidence of penitence. He has a most favorable opportunity for going to a remote part of the country with good friends. Conditions: That he shall not be found in this State more than forty-eight hours after his release, and that pardon may be revoked at any time in case he shall use intoxicating drink.
	R. B. Catlin.....	December term, 1869, Kansas City C. Court. Burglary and larceny.	8 years.....	While technically guilty of the crime charged, it is not believed that he was morally guilty of anything but intemperance, for which he has been imprisoned one year. The judge who sentenced him requests his pardon, and many respectable citizens of Kansas City petition for it. When released the very best influences will be thrown around him, and it is believed that those and his evident intention to reform will save him to society and his friends. Conditions: That he shall immediately leave and not return to this State, and pardon may be revoked if he use, to any extent, intoxicating drink.

Date.	Name of convict.	Term of court and offense.	Term of sentence.	Reasons for and conditions of pardon.
Dec. 28, 1870	Alfred Staigg.....	August term, 1869, Caldwell Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	His conduct as a prisoner has been excellent, and in about two months he would have served three-fourths of his term and been released under the law. The foreman of the grand jury which indicted him, on behalf of the rest of the jurors, recommends pardon on account of Staigg's previous good character and his age. His brother, now here, will take him to a distant State and see that he is provided for. Conditions: That he shall proceed at once out of the State with his brother and not return, and shall not use intoxicating drink.
June 21.....	Max Klingler.....	September term, 1869, St. Louis C. Court. Murder 1st degree.	To be hung.....	On December 13, 1869, a respite was granted till March 17, 1870; on March 2, 1870, a respite was granted till June 2, 1870; on May 26, 1870, a respite was granted till June 30, 1870. The case having been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, cannot come up for a hearing until the December term, 1870. A further reprieve is therefore granted till Thursday, January 12, 1871, when without further legal process the sentence of the court will be carried into effect.
Dec. 29.....	Max Klingler.....	Same.	To be hung.....	The clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States stating in a letter that the case of Klingler will not be reached in that court until April next, the above reprieve is hereby extended until Thursday, the 18th day of May, 1871.
31.....	Charles Williams.....	March term, 1870, Moniteau Circuit Court. Grand larceny.	2 years.....	He has served almost half his term; his conduct has been good. The circuit attorney and other respectable citizens petition for his pardon, and late evidence is almost conclusive that he was not guilty of the crime charged. Conditions: He shall at once leave Cole county, and pardon may be revoked at any time if he shall use intoxicating drink.

LIST OF PARDONS GRANTED UNDER THE ACT OF DECEMBER 16TH, 1865.

List of convicts pardoned on the recommendation of the Inspectors, under act approved December 16, 1865, *from January* 1, 1869, *to December* 31, 1870, *inclusive. The conditions in each case, except in those indicated in the remarks, are that the pardon may be revoked if the convict shall be found in Cole county more than twenty-four hours after his release, or if he shall use intoxicating drink; where the convict was sentenced from St. Louis, there is an additional condition, that he shall leave the State within forty-eight hours after his release. The condition relating to the use of intoxicating drink has been imposed in consequence of the great frequency with which intoxication is urged as an excuse for crime, and as a reason for pardon.*

Date.	Name.	Offense.	Term of court, sentenced.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Feb. 15. 1869	Wm. Alleghany	Grand larceny	March, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Charles Butler	Assault to kill	November, 1865, " "	4 years	Unconditional.
	Carl Brington	Grand larceny	May, 1867, " "	5 years	Unconditional.
	Henry Casey	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Dean	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Presley Douglas	same	July, 1867, St. Clair Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Frank Eichler	same	July, 1867, Johnson Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
17	Frank Forsyth	same	May, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Chris. Griffith	same	June, 1867, Howard Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Jere Grear	Burglary and larceny	May, 1867, St. Charles Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	J. B. Hartley	Grand larceny	March, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Geo. W. Hays	Grand larceny	May, 1867, Boone Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Kelley	Robbery	March, 1867, Phelps Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Gustave Kober	Grand larceny	May, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Alfred Morris	False pretences	May, 1867, Grundy Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	David McCully	Grand larceny	July, 1867, Randolph Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Granville Pollard	same	May, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Mary Pollard	same	May, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	E. W. Pershing	same	July, 1867, Jackson Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Nelson Nixon	same	May, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Solomon Skaggs	same	March, 1867, Polk Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	O. B. Smith	Breaking jail	May, 1867, Buchanan Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Thomas	Grand larceny	March, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Charles Vance	Grand larceny	February, 1867, Cole Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Geo. Williams	Burglary and larceny	September, 1865, St. Louis Criminal	4 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Wilkinson	Grand larceny	May, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.

LIST OF PARDONS GRANTED UNDER THE ACT OF DECEMBER 16TH, 1865—CONTINUED.

Date.	Name.	Offense.	Term of court, sentenced.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Feb. 17, 1869	Charles Young	Grand larceny	May, 1867, Phelps Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Charles Jones	same	July, 1867, Jackson Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Shipman	same	May, 1865, Montgomery Circuit	5 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Manning	same	September, 1866, St. Louis Criminal	3 years	Unconditional.
18	Albert Hill	Assault to kill	May, 1867, Jefferson Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
March 20	Caroline Brown	Manslaughter	August, 1866, Cooper Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
22	Lewis Anholt	Grand larceny and burglary	July, 1864, St. Louis Criminal	6 years	Unconditional.
	Henry Aifinger	Grand larceny	November, 1866, St. Louis Criminal	3 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. F. Black	same	July, 1864, Greene Circuit	5 years	Unconditional.
	Jesse Blanchard	same	July, 1867, Knox Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. F. Crabtree	Horse stealing	July, 1866, Cedar Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
	A. Cunningham	Assault to kill	September, 1866, St. Louis Criminal	3 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. F. Dayton	Grand larceny	September, 1866, St. Louis Criminal	3 years	Unconditional.
	John Highland	Grand larceny	July, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Henry Harrison	Burglary 2d degree	October, 1866, Callaway Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
	Fred. Hubbard	Grand larceny	July, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Ed. Johnson	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Paul Keifer	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Stephen Kuhn	same	November, 1866, " "	3 years	Unconditional.
	Henry Lee	same	July, 1867, " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Geo. Moore	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Charles Martin	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Fritz Medler	same	January, 1866, " "	4 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Nickerson	same	May, 1867, " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Dora Other	same	March, 1867, " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Robert Ray	same	May, 1864, Holt Circuit	5 years	Unconditional.
	Reuben Roberts	same	July, 1867, Greene Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Tho. Seymour	same	July, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Tobe Tice	same	June, 1865, Warren Circuit	5 years	Unconditional.
	Ed. Walters	Burglary and larceny	July, 1865, St. Louis Criminal	4 years	Unconditional.
	Geo. Washington	Grand larceny	November, 1866, St. Louis Criminal	3 years	Unconditional.
	J. F. Wainscott	Highway robbery	July, 1867, Marion Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
27	Chas. Andrews	Grand larceny	July, 1867, Greene Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Chas. Ayres	same	September, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Bernard Brady	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Joshua Chamberlain	same	" Lewis Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	E. F. Clarke	same	" St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	E. Fisher	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Samuel Remsley	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.

LIST OF PARDONS GRANTED UNDER THE ACT OF DECEMBER 16TH, 1865—CONTINUED.

Date.	Name.	Offense.	Term of court sentenced.	Sentence.	Remarks.
March 27, 1869	Jesse Newman	Grand larceny	September, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Rosa Wurst	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Peter Harrison	Grand larceny	September, 1867, Lewis Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Gus. Collins, *alias* Billy Wilson	same	September, 1867, St. Louis Criminal.	2 years	Unconditional.
	Henry Casey	same	March, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Chas. Dixon	same	May 1866, Phelps Circuit	3 years & 6 mo's.	Unconditional.
April 9	Ansley Brake	same	September, 1867, Madison Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	James Hood	same	" " Newton Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Tho. Higgenbotham	same	" " Macon Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Pat. Moran	same	" " " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	A. W. Meighan	same	" " " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Robt. Williams	same	July, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
17	Wm. F. Conway	same	October, 1867, Marion Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
23	John Arni	same	March, 1865, St. Louis Criminal	5 years	Unconditional.
26	F. M. Broughton	same	October, 1867, Pulaski Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wash. Rockwell	Assault	October, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Alex. Smith	Burglary and grand larceny	July, 1865, St. Louis Criminal	5 years	Unconditional.
May 10	Wm. L. Bowers	Grand larceny	December, 1867, Jackson Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
	John Dunbar	Assisting prisoner to escape.	October, 1867, Audrain Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Snodgrass	Grand larceny	" Schuyler Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Henry Smith	same	" Franklin Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	James Fuller	same	" Harrison Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	James Jones	Manslaughter, 2d degree	January, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Charles Paine	Grand larceny	October, 1867, Gasconade Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
24	Wm. Anderson	same	November, 1867, Vernon Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Anderson	same	October, 1867, Maries Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Henry Ashlock	same	November, 1867, Callaway Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Louis Emory	same	October, 1867, Maries Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Henry Hunt	same	November, 1867, Callaway Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Alex. Morrison	same	September, 1867, St. Louis Criminal.	2 years	Unconditional.
	Geo. H. Irving	same	" " " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	James Davis	same	" " " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Isham Bailey	Grand larceny, and receiving stolen property	" " " "	2 years	Unconditional.
June 1	Lewis Campbell	Burglary	November, 1867, Monroe Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Frederick Erwin	Grand larceny	September, 1867, Johnson Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	R. L. Givens	Assault with intent to kill.	November, 1867, Shelby Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Benj. Martin	Grand larceny	November, 1867, Platte Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.

LIST OF PARDONS GRANTED UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 16TH, 1865—CONTINUED.

Date.	Name.	Offense.	Term of court sentenced.	Sentence.	Remarks.
June 1, 1869...	Chas. C. Smith	Grand larceny	November, 1867, Platte Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
7.....	Lewis Krome	Grand larceny and burglary	February, 1867, Lincoln Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
	Sidney Kilgore	Grand larceny	May, 1864, Boone Circuit	6 years	Unconditional.
15.....	John W. Bishop	Embezzlement	July, 1867, Jackson Circuit	2 years & 6 mo's.	Unconditional.
	D. T. Jones	Grand larceny	November, 1867, St. Charles	2 years	Unconditional.
	Samuel Neaves	same	November, 1867, Buchanan Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Peter Smith	same	" " " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Gus. F. Weise	same	" " " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Tho. Washburne	same	" " " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Wilbanks	same	November, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Josephine Davis	same	" " " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Morrison	same	" " " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Raymond	same	November, 1867, Buchanan Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
19.....	Chas. Matlock	same	March, 1867, Dallas Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
July 1.....	Wm. F. Hudgins	same	September, 1865, St. Louis Criminal	5 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Brown	Burglary and larceny	May, 1866, "	4 years	Unconditional.
	Jas. Burke	Grand larceny	November, 1867, "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Andrew Burns	same	May, 1866, "	4 years	Unconditional.
	Edward Johnson	same	November, 1867, "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Molly Vasce	same	September, 1865, Jackson Circuit	5 years	Unconditional.
3.....	Oliver Gregg	same	July, 1866, Randolph Circuit	4 years	Unconditional.
15.....	Geo. Colvin	same	January, 1868, Iron Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
17.....	J. R. Bryant	Forgery	January, 1868, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
23.....	James Burns	Grand larceny	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Clark	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	James Jones	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Conrad Luginbill	Attempt to commit burglary	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Henry Thomas	Grand larceny	April, 1867, Lewis Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
	John Clarridge	same	January, 1868, Pettis Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
August 5.....	Thomas Everett	same	" St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
6.....	Con. Molloy	same	" St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Martin Tower	same	" Phelps Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Michael Eagen	Felonious assault	February, 1868, Clinton Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
11.....	Eliza Penny	Grand larceny	March, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	3 years	Unconditional.
12.....	John Smith	Burglary, 2d degree	" "	3 years	Unconditional.
	Michael Foley	Grand larceny	January, 1868, "	2 years	Unconditional.
17.....	John Anderson	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Tho. Conners, *alias* Geo. Hines	same			

Date.	Name.	Offense.	Term of court sentenced.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Aug. 17, 1869.	Charles Linden, *alias* Dietrich	Grand larceny	January, 1869, Clinton Circuit	2 years.	Unconditional.
26	Samuel Glenn	Grand larceny and receiving stolen goods	February, 1868, Barry Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
				3 years	Unconditional.
30	Henry Schoemann	Attempt with intent to kill.	May, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	7 years	The condition shall not be so construed as to debar him from going to Jefferson City for the purposes of trade. He will open a blacksmith shop in Callaway county.
Sept. 29	Josephus Gray	Grand larceny	May, 1864, Shelby Circuit		
	Wm. Benson, *alias* Burnside	Grand larceny	March, 1868, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Susan Fisher	Felonious assault	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Ferrell, *alias* Tully.	Grand larceny	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	John R. Gettys	same	" "	2 years.	Unconditional.
	John Hunt	Burglary 2d degree	May, 1867, "	3 years	Unconditional.
	Charles Howard	False pretenses	March, 1868, "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. McGreery	Embezzlement	January, 1868, "	2 years	Unconditional.
	John McKeon, *alias* Teddy Monahan	Grand larceny	March, 1868, "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Mercer	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Patrick Quinn	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	August Rossman	same	May, 1867, "	3 years	Unconditional.
	Henry Henson	same	September, 1866, Buchanan Circuit	4 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. S. Hughes	same	March, 1868, Clinton Circuit	2 years.	Unconditional.
	Franz Markle	same	March, 1868, Moniteau Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Thomas Owens	Felonious assault	March, 1868, Polk Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	A. J. Rutherford.	Rape	December, 1865, Randolph Circuit	5 years	Unconditional.
	Anthony Smith.	Grand larceny	April, 1867, Franklin Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
	Frederick Williams	same	May, 1867, Livingston Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
Oct. 2	George Bailey	same	September, 1866, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Daniel Decker	same	March, 1868, "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Philip Jones	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Edward Jones	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Charles Tracy	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	David Sewell	same	" Newton Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
5	Henry Fitzsimmons	same	" Jackson Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	George Robinson	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
13	Edward Smith	Forgery	" Macon Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.

LIST OF PARDONS GRANTED UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 16TH, 1865.—CONTINUED.

Date.	Name.	Offense.	Term of court sentenced.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Oct. 13, 1869	P. R. Higgins	Grand larceny	March, 1868, St. Clair Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Elijah King	Assault with intent to kill.	December, 1865, Cape Girardeau Circuit	5 years	Unconditional.
	William Kennedy	Grand larceny	April, 1868, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
16	James Moreton	same	January, 1868, Cape Girardeau Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Smith	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
27	Lewis Sample	same	April, 1868, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Thos. Dyer, *alias* Morris.	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Henry Moore	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
Nov. 2	James Larkin	Assault with intent to kill.	March, 1868, "	2 years	Unconditional.
4	John Walt	Grand larceny	April, 1868, Bates Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
6	Frank Jefferson	same	" Franklin Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	John McMannus	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Jacob Michael	same	" Chariton Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Alex. Harrison	same	" Audrain Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Alex. Tucker	Embezzlement	" Iron Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
13	Edward Mazerva	Grand larceny	March, 1868, Grundy Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Wilks	same	" Macon Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	James Cave	same	" St. Clair Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Owen Yarbrough	Malicious killing of cattle.	May, 1868, Washington Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Henry Myers	Grand larceny	March, 1868, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
30	James Murphy	same	May, 1868, Schuyler Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Reed	same	" Saline Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	George W. Howard	same	" Lafayette Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Chas. Goetter	Obtaining money under false pretences	" St. Charles Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Edward Helding	Grand larceny	" Buchanan Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Smith	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Geo. McSharens	same	" Ray Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
30	Clement Cook	Murder	May, 1861, Iron Circuit	10 years	Unconditional.
	Daniel Murphy	Grand larceny	May, 1868, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Frederick King	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Margaret McDonnel	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
Dec. 4	John James	same	" Osage Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	James Lytle	same	" Buchanan Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	F. A. Williams	same	January, 1866, St. Louis Louis Criminal	5 years	Unconditional.
17	James McGinnis	same	April, 1868, Barton Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Jas. Knowland	Assault with intent to kill.	May, 1868, Adair Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	James Brown	Grand larceny	August, 1867, Webster Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.

LIST OF PARDONS GRANTED UNDER ACT OF MARCH 16TH, 1865—CONTINUED.

Date.	Name.	Offense.	Term of court sentenced.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Dec. 17, 1869	Wm. Carver	Grand larceny	May, 1868, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Henry Smith	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Nick Dant	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Lewis Adams	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	John P. Wolf	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Fannie Lucas	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
21	James Preston	same	September, 1867, Moniteau Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
23	Leigh Herbert	same	June, 1868, Andrew Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
31	Thomas Harvey	same	May, 1868, Jefferson Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	R. T. Dean	same	December, 1866, Howard Circuit	4 years	Unconditional.
	Thomas Cormady	same	June, 1868, Randolph Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Chas. Ellis	same	" Greene Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Robt. Newsom	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Eph. Coaker	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	F. Stroud	same	September, 1867, Cedar Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
	Reuben Melton	same	" Miller Circuit	3 years	Unconditionol.
	Chas. Chappell	same	" " "	3 years	Unconditional.
	Geo. Cross	same	" " "	3 years	Uhconditional.
	Henrietta Thompson	same	May, 1868, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Geo. Schmidt	Incest	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
Jan. 20, 1870	James Hart	Grand larceny	July, 1868, Cape Girardeau Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Carl Huell *alias* Hill	same	" Howard Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Jasper Wood	same	" Newton Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Fred. H. Vincent	same	" Jackson Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	L. Wilkins	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Henry Graves	same	October, 1867, Pike Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Burke	same	July, 1868, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Geo. Williams	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Supple	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
25	Robt. McCall	same	June, 1868, Randolph Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Hunt	same	July, 1868, Franklin Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Nathan Fassett	same	April, 1868, Audrain Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Levi Louis	same	July, 1868, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Elizabeth Grubenhalle	same	" " "	2 yeare	Unconditional.
	Fanny McBride	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
31	John Moore	same	December, 1867, Jackson Circuit	4 years	Unconditional.
	Henry Cullum	same	October, 1867, Warren Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
	Geo. Harrold	same	January, 1867, St. Charles Circuit	4 years	Unconditional.
11	Chas. Lewis	same	July, 1868, Ray Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.

LIST OF PARDONS GRANTED UNDER ACT OF MARCH 16TH, 1865—CONTINUED.

Date.	Name.	Offense.	Term of court sentenced.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Feb. 11, 1870	Robt. Elders	Assault with intent to kill.	August, 1868, Gasconade Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Johnson	Assault with intent to rape	January, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	4 years	Unconditional.
	James Irvin	Burglary 2d degree	May, 1867, " "	3 years	Unconditional.
March 15	James Larkins	Grand larceny	August, 1868, Cole Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
	Peter Bell	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Lucy A. Wagley	Having carnal communication with a dog	June, 1868, Greene Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Joel Bowlin	Breaking jail	August, 1868, Buchanan Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Herman Bingham	Grand larceny	" Moniteau Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Daniel Baker	same	May, 1866, Polk Circuit	5 years	Unconditional.
	Jacob Schlag	Arson 4th degree	August, 1868 Lafayette Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Iker	Procuring goods under false pretences	August, 1868, Webster Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	John G. Byrns	Grand larceny	November, 1867, Buchanan Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
	Tho. Kane	same	" " "	3 years	Unconditional.
	D. R. Payne	same	" " "	3 years	Unconditional.
	John Hopper	same	September, 1868, Polk Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Shirley	Assault to kill	November, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	3 years	Unconditional.
	Chas. Wilder	Burglary 3d degree	" " "	2 years.	Unconditional.
29	Elijah Dice	Grand larceny	September, 1868, Lewis Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	James Isam	Horse stealing	" " "	3 years	Unconditional.
	J. W. Fouts	Grand larceny	" Cooper Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Cantrell	same	" Laclede Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	David Salmon	Assault to kill	November, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	3 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Miller	Grand larceny	September, 1868, " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Tho. Johnson	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Dawson	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Chas. Webber	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
29	John Schaffer	Grand larceny	September, 1868, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	George Brown	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
April 15	John Clinton	Burglary and larceny	May, 1866, Linn Circuit	5 years	Unconditional.
	Alex. Broughton	Grand larceny	September, 1868, Clinton	2 years	Unconditional.
	E. P. Hunt	same	" Jackson	2 years	Unconditional.
	Oscar DeLoen	same	" St. Clair	2 years	Unconditional.
	Charles Ebert	same	July, 1866, Clinton	5 years	Unconditional.
	John Wright	same	September, 1868, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Edward Atkinson	same	January, 1868, "	3 years	Unconditional.
	Benj. Empty	Assault with intent to kill.	May, 1866, "	5 years	Unconditional.
22	James Stott	Grand larceny	September, 1868, Macon Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.

LIST OF PARDONS GRANTED UNDER ACT OF MARCH 16TH, 1865—CONTINUED.

Date.	Name.	Offense.	Term of court sentenced.	Sentence.	Remarks.
April 22, 1870	Edward Banks	Burglary	January, 1868, St. Louis Criminal	3 years	Unconditional.
	James Gleason.	Grand larceny	" "	3 years	Unconditional.
26	Mary Ball	Manslaughter	September, 1868, "	2 years	No conditions.
May 7	James Logan	Grand larceny	October, 1868, Platte Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Hewitt Robbins	same	October, 1868, Phelps Circuit	2 years	Died before pardon reached him.
	Martin Andras	Burglary and larceny	" Texas "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Frank Bleum	Grand larceny	August, 1868, Marion "	2 years	Unconditional.
	James W. Spencer	same	September, 1868, Crawford Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Meagher	Burglary and larceny	July, 1866, St. Louis Criminal	5 years	Unconditional.
	John Howard	Grand larceny	July, 1864, "	7 years	Unconditional.
10	Theodore Hintleman	same	September, 1868, "	2 years	Unconditional.
17	John Sweat	same	November, 1868, Daviess Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. H. Ryan	same	" St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Osmer	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
24	Patrick Darcy	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Joseph Nesselhaus	Forgery	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Charles Williams	Grand larceny	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	James Miller	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Albert	same	October, 1868, "	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Scott	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Charles Hannon	Burglary and larceny	July, 1866, "	5 years	Unconditional.
	John Lambert	Grand larceny	September, 1868, Wright Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
25	James Brown	same	November, 1868, Buchanan Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	W. H. Williams	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	E. D. Allen	same	" St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
June 9	John A. Campbell	same	December, 1868, Montgomery Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Riley	Larceny and assault,	May, 1867, Boone Circuit	4 years	Unconditional.
	Richard Loker	Assault to kill	November, 1868, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
15	Lawson Rouse	False pretenses	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
25	George Mason	Grand larceny	October, 1868, Chariton Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Lawrence McKay	Assault with intent to commit rape	September, 1868, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Reed	Grand larceny	November, 1868, "	2 years	Unconditional.
	James McGinty	Grand larceny	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Tho. Wentworth	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Robert Walker	Assault with intent to kill.	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Patrick McKenna	Embezzlement	" "	2 years	Unconditional.

Date.	Name.	Offense.	Term of court sentenced.	Sentence.	Remarks.
June 29, 1870	Thos. Riley	Grand larceny	September, 1866, St. Louis Criminal	5 years	Unconditional.
29	Wm. Smith	same	November, 1868, New Madrid Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Jerry Wilson	same	" St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
July 1	Robert King	same	December, 1868, Cape Girardeau Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
14	Norman Soul	same	November, 1868, Webster Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Benj. Wills	Assault to rape	December, 1868, Adair Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. R. Taylor	Grand larceny	April, 1868, Nodaway Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
	George Nemo	Burglary	" St. Louis Criminal	3 years	Unconditional.
	Oscar Goedoecke	Grand larceny	" "	3 years	Unconditional.
	George Thomas	same	" "	3 years	Unconditional.
	John Savage	Burglary	" "	3 years	Unconditional.
July 20	Charles Williams	Grand larceny	December, 1868, Johnson Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Charles Clark	same	October, 1868, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
21	James Wells	same	December, 1867, Lincoln Circuit	3½ years	Unconditional.
	Alfred Nathan	same	January, 1869, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. King	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Miller	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Lizzie Harden	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
22	Maggie Childress	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
26	John Smoots	same	July 1867, Polk Circuit	4 years	Unconditional.
	Nicholas Dapron	Robbery	September, 1866, St Louis, Criminal	5 years	Unconditional.
	James Fitz Williams	Grand larceny	January, 1869, "	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Murray	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Thomas Cannon	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
28	James Pinson	Burglary	December, 1868, Howard Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Frank Keon, *alias* Frank Shafer	Grand larceny	January, 1869, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Tho. Smith	same	January, 1869, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Ellen Wallace	same	" " " "	2 years	No conditions.
	Carrie McGill	same	" " " "	2 years	No conditions.
	John Burts	same	September, 1866, " "	5 years	Unconditional.
	James Powers	same	October, 1868, Harrison Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
August 6	James Foster	same	May, 1868, Randolph Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
	John Barrass	same	January, 1869, Phelps Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	E. P. Hays	Robbery	" Jackson Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Drake	Grand larceny	" Pettis Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Edward Sneed	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. M. Carter	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Robt. Taylor	same	August, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	4 years	Unconditional.

LIST OF PARDONS GRANTED UNDER ACT OF MARCH 16TH, 1865—CONTINUED.

Date.	Name.	Offense.	Term of court sentenced.	Sentence.	Remarks.
August 6, 1870	Martin Snider	Assault with intent to kill	January, 1869, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Joseph Williams	Grand larceny	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Thos. Richmond	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
8	Wm. P. Johnson	Assault with intent to kill	February, 1869, " "	2 years	Unconditional.
16	Jerry Peters	Grand larceny	January, 1869, Greene Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Jas. L. Martin	same	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Samuel Andrews	Assault to kill	" "	2 years	Unconditional.
17	Fred'k Kueneke	Grand larceny	July, 1867, St. Louis Criminal	4 years	Unconditional.
26	John Spencer	Robbery	November, 1866, St. Louis Criminal	5 years	Unconditional.
Sept. 8	John Washburn	Manslaughter	" Miller Circuit	5 years	Unconditional.
19	Michael Riley	Grand larceny	March 1869, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Peter Kuntzen	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Mary Stanberry	same	" " "	2 years	No conditions.
	Wm. Reiter	same	" St. Charles Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
28	Willis Owen	same	June, 1868, Greene Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
	Myers Reardon	Manslaughter	November, 1866, St. Louis Criminal	5 years	Unconditional.
	Tho. Clark	Receiving stolen property	" " "	5 years	Unconditional.
	Chas. Ross	Burglary and larceny	" " "	5 years	Unconditional.
30	Robt. Gardner	Grand larceny	March, 1869, Macon Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Aug. Haiter	Attempt at arson	May, 1868, St. Louis Criminal	3 years	Unconditional.
October 12	Michael Meager	Grand larceny	March, 1869, Pike Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	John Jones	same	" Laclede Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	James Palmer	same	September, 1867, Macon Circuit	4 years	Unconditional.
	Edward Tuttle	same	" "	4 years	Unconditional.
	Geo. Monroe, *alias* Ch. Gibson	same	March, 1869, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
15	Martin Gier	same	July, 1868, Cape Girardeau Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
	Frank Isenhour	Assault to kill	April, 1869, Scott Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	A. C. Ward	False pretences	March, 1869, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. S. Linn	Grand larceny	" " "	2 years	Sole condition, that he shal not use intoxicating drink.
21	Amy Snell	same	January, 1869, " "	2 years	Unconditional.
28	John Davis	same	October, 1867, Audrain Circuit	4 years	Unconditional.
31	Wm. Burnham	False pretences	April, 1869, Montgomery Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
Nov. 11	David Johnson	Assault to kill	March, 1869, Jackson Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Stephen Wilson	Grand larceny	April, 1869, Holt Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Chas. L. Brooks	Manslaughter 3d degree	" Clinton Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Henry Robb	Grand larceny	May, 1869, Randolph Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Josiah Bose	same	October, 1867, Oregon Circuit	4 years	Unconditional.

Date.	Name.	Offense.	Term of court sentenced.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Nov. 11, 1870.	Robt. Mitchell	Grand larceny	March, 1869, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Valentine Hundt	Manslaughter	January, 1867, " "	5 years	Unconditional.
	Adam Eckert	Burglary	May, 1868, " "	3 years	Unconditional.
22	John W. Pearce	Grand larceny	April, 1869, Clark Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Daniel Murphy	same	May, 1869, Pike Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Dawlan	same	" St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	C. A. Jordan	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Bridget Butler	same	" " "	2 years	No conditions.
	Fanny Burton	same	" Randolph Circuit	2 years	No conditions.
Dec. 3	Edward Mathis	Incest	" Barry Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Peter M. Dane	Grand larceny	November, 1867, Shelby Circuit	4 years	Unconditional.
	Cass Green	Aiding prisoners to escape.	January, 1867, Greene Circuit	5 years	Unconditional.
	Chas. Summers	Burglary and larceny	February, 1867, Cole Circuit	5 years	Unconditional.
	W. S. Able	" "	May, 1869, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
20	Jesse Douglas	Grand larceny	June, 1869, St. Charles Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Nelson Yagart	same	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Chas. Runth, *alias* Chas. Ruth	same	May, 1869, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.
	Florida Walton	Robbery	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	Wm. Kelley	Attempt at burglary	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
24	Chas. P. Johnson	Grand larceny	June, 1869, Linn Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	James Smith	Attempt at rape	" " "	2 years	Unconditional.
	John W. Sweeney	Grand larceny	March, 1867, Dallas Circuit	5 years	Unconditional.
	W. F. Fall	Burglary and larceny	September, 1868, Ray Circuit	3 years	Unconditional.
	Dowell Williams	Grand larceny	June, 1869, St. Charles Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
	Harrison Fleming	Murder	March, 1867, Polk Circuit	5 years	Unconditional.
30	Nicholas Hanrehan	Grand larceny	March, 1867, Marion Circuit	5 years	Unconditional.
	Geo. Kirkpatrick	same	June, 1869, Webster Circuit	2 years	Unconditional.
31	John Williams	Burglary and larceny	March, 1867, Carroll Circuit	5 years	Unconditional.
	Stewart Barton	Grand larceny	May, 1869, St. Louis Criminal	2 years	Unconditional.

REPORT OF

ISAAC F. SHEPARD, ADJUTANT GENERAL,

TO THE GOVERNOR,

REPORT OF ADJUTANT GENERAL,

1870.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
JEFFERSON CITY, December 31, 1870.

To His Excellency, Joseph W. McClurg,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR: I have the honor to present to you my report as Adjutant General of the State, as well as Acting Quartermaster General, Acting Paymaster General and State Claim Agent, for the year 1870. The office of Paymaster General was in fact practically abolished by the session laws of February 7, 1870, as was also the office of Quartermaster General, except as the Adjutant General remains the custodian of the State military property, and is responsible for receipt and issue. I shall, therefore, embrace all matters coming under my charge in a general review of affairs connected with the several offices referred to, instead of a special detail of each department.

RESIGNATION OF THE OFFICE.

You are aware that it was my wish to retire from the office some time since, in consequence of my acceptance of "an office of trust and emolument" under the General Government, as the holding of the two positions has been wisely prohibited by the Constitution of the State. Hence I forwarded to you a letter of resignation of military trusts under date of November 7th, to take effect as soon as my successor could be appointed and qualified to receipt for the State property in my hands. But the difficulty of securing a proper appointee, for the short time to elapse before the Governor elect would enter upon his executive duties, and perhaps desire a change again, together with an unwillingness on the part of desirable persons to secure the heavy bonds required, has made it necessary for me to continue my State trusts. The only gratification this has been to me is the appropriate one of terminating my official duties to the State at the same time with the Governor to whose unsolicited generosity I owe my selection as his chief military adviser.

COMMENCEMENT OF DUTIES.

I entered upon my duties in accordance with your Special Order No. 1, dated March 15, 1870. I found many things about the office, and its previous administration, which I thought needed immediate and special attention, outside the regular routine of duties. The General Assembly had seen fit, in its wisdom, to hedge my predeces-

sor by legislative acts, that while they might serve as correctives of apparent abuses, did actually render the office of little service to the State, and left its property to neglect, and its interests to jeopardy. A single clerk was alone provided for, whose time was required in conducting correspondence, extensive and important, growing out of facts connected with the late war, and involved with the military departments of other States, as well as with the national headquarters. Important clerical duties in connection with the great mass of unpaid claims of soldiers for services rendered, and of unaudited demands for payment for commissary and quartermaster's stores, were consequently neglected. Not a dollar had been appropriated for contingent expenses, and the armory building, office rooms, and the entire military property of the State had evidently suffered great deterioration from want of proper care. No armorer had ever been provided for, and arms and equipments were perishing by the slow but sure effects of time and neglect. Whoever may have visited the armory at that time and previously will not readily forget its repulsive appearance from accumulated dirt and rubbish, as well as from an annually increasing dilapidation.

The outer doors were nearly denuded of paint, from the action of years' of storms and the weather. The large doors opening into the basement where thousands of dollars worth of property and thousands of stands of arms were stored, were only held in place by a rude piece of pine board and two or three nails, which any child could easily have wrested off. More than thirty panes of glass were broken from the windows, and every storm beat in with damaging freedom. Inside shutters were hanging by broken hinges, or were altogether unhung, and not one had a fastening, so that mischievous persons from without could enter at will, and tamper with exposed books and records. Reasons to suspect that this has been done, I regret to say, are in existence. The sash doors of the cases within the rooms, which should have been a protection to the varied and valuable papers and records filed in these receptacle, were many of them broken, and they could have been easily abstracted by malicious or interested visitors. An examination of the arms in store revealed the fact that they were fast becoming worthless from rust and neglect; both those once carefully packed in boxes, and those lying about loose. Of these there were nearly a thousand, set upon the bare ground, and resting against broken racks, which did not appear to have been touched since their deposit from the hands of the disbanded soldiery.

I felt my first duty to be to attempt a reform of some of these evils, and I at once found that without special legislative aid this was impossible. The last day but one of the session arrived in one week from my appointment, and on that day a bill which would have given some relief was lost in the Senate after a long consideration and its passage by the House. Only one day remained in which to secure any legislative assistance, and determining to secure it if possible, I consulted freely with members. I found only hearty cooperation and unwonted confidence. I prepared a bill to meet the exigency in as few words as possible. It provided for two extra clerks, appropriated a contingent fund; made provision for the examination of all claims; directed $65,000 already appropriated to be paid to soldiers for service, or their legal representatives, and required a report to the next legislature of all unpaid claims. By the courtesy of Lieut. Gov. Stanard the bill was allowed to be introduced on the opening of the last day of the session. An explanation of its neces-

sity followed, and in a few minutes it passed its several stages. It was at once transmitted to the House, and passed that body without a dissenting vote, and before two o'clock it had received your official signature which made it a law. Whatever of credit attaches to the conduct of the office during my administration belongs to that bill, and I trust the outcome as detailed in this report, will show the willing action of the General Assembly to have been as wise as it was speedy.

WHAT CAME OUT OF THE BILL.

My first care was given to the armory building, and I sought the aid of the commissioner on the capitol grounds and property. He commenced the repairs needed upon the windows, but gave up the job after a half day's work. At a subsequent time I sought his assistance, by a written request, to remove the weeds and grass which had uncomfortably overgrown the walk leading to the building. The letter brought no answer, and the walk was left untouched. Failing to secure what I then thought, and still do think, should have been done from the care and expenditure of that officer, I devoted a portion of my contingent fund, and secured the most needed repairs by personal superintendence. Glass was purchased and the windows all mended. The broken plastering on the walls was repaired, and the ceiling whitewashed. The walls of two rooms were hung with cheap, but respectable paper hangings. The outer doors of the front entrance were painted. The grained woodwork of the office rooms was cleaned and varnished, as was also the entire furniture of the rooms. The cases had all the broken glass replaced by new panes. The window shutters were all repaired, and all the ground windows furnished with strong and secure fastenings, as were also the large doors in the basement, so that ingress from without is now impossible through these avenues, except by battering down both doors and windows. The matting on the floors of the office was worn out and had been mostly removed, and these floors are covered with substantial carpets.

CREATING AN ARMORY.

The large main lower room was found in a very disagreeable condition, being used as a store room for the old and unused furniture, boxes and piles of unfiled papers, benches, cots and general lumber. All passage to the upper hall where are stored and arranged the flags and relics of war in attractive display was through this room, and it seemed to me discreditable to the State to suffer it to remain in such repulsive condition. I determined to appropriate it to a better use by transforming it into an armory.

Carpenters were employed to build five substantial and permanent gun-racks, running the entire length of the room, each one capable of supporting three hundred muskets, and when finished I began to transfer arms from the boxes in the sub-story to the stands. This revealed the fact that these arms were badly rusted, and in absolute need of cleaning and oiling, to prevent their utter ruin. They were supposed to be in good order when I receipted for them, but I was obliged to make a further inroad upon my contingent fund by employing laborers to put them into decent order. I hired two men, and they have been continuously at work since the latter part of April, and the result is to be partially seen in the fifteen hundred stands of

arms in this room, where they are displayed as an attractive and appropriate sight to visitors, and are protected from further injury by the influence of light and air. Those who visit the Armory now and compare it with its former condition, I am satisfied will accord credit for a good work done in this direction, at a comparatively small expenditure, while the property of the State has been cared for, and its safety reasonably secured. The accounts have all been paid from the Contingent Fund, except $123 88-100, as explained under another head.

OF ARMS AND THEIR DISPOSAL.

In this connection I may best say what seems demanded with reference to the arms owned by the State. My immediate predecessor reported as on hand at the close of 1869, the number of 3,860 muskets of all the different styles and calibers, and 340 rifles, musketoons and carbines, or over 4,000 arms. Beside these there had been issued to companies of organized militia, 1,634 muskets, 300 to the Chief of Police, St. Louis, 50 to the State University, and 129 to other parties. Information has been received of hundreds of others in different parts of the State, issued by, I know not whom, and for which no one seems responsible. I should have called them in, at least in several instances, but the aggregate cost of transportation would have drawn on the Contingent Fund to its complete exhaustion. The total number of arms thus shown to be owned by the State will appear to equal eight to ten thousand at least. Some of these issued to the organized militia—363 in all—have been quite recently returned, and they are in as bad condition as the very worst in the Armory. Those lying about the State are doubtless still more injured by neglect and rust. They are a bad species of property to hold as an investment, requiring constant expense to keep them in order, while their property value deteriorates very fast when neglected. There is no probable contingency likely to arise that will call for their use. One thousand will arm all the active soldiery likely to organize in an effective manner under our present law, and beyond this number the 1,500 that can be kept on the stands in the Armory, I think a liberal allowance to keep on hand. This will leave a remainder of six or eight thousand, and they should be sold at once for the best price obtainable. The present is an opportune time to dispose of them to advantage, as the unfortunate European war, and cis-Atlantic or insular troubles, makes such property merchantable. Repeated applications have been made to me by parties in New York, who wished to buy, and I do not doubt a market is still open.

I earnestly recommend, therefore, that the General Assembly at once authorize the sale of all arms over 2,500; that all arms unused about the State be called in for such disposition, and speedily made ready for sale; that all equipments above the same number be also sold, and all ammunition not required as a respectable provision for the calibers of arms retained. The State will be the gainer by some thousands of dollars cash in hand, beside saving the interest on the amount invested—the expense of keeping them in repair—and the loss by deterioration in value.

Beside these considerations, it is pertinent to suggest that the ingenuity of our countrymen is continually improving the styles, capacities and effectiveness of firearms, and whenever anything like the amount we have on hand can be needed, the whole can be replaced

by much superior weapons, at less cost, and in perfect condition. I repeat, then, the wise course is to sell all not absolutely required.

THE ORGANIZED MILITIA.

So far as the records of the office show, there are now existing in the State, thirty-seven companies of "organized militia" gathered under the law of 1868. Of these companies, three have been organized during the year—one at Springfield, and two at St. Louis. In appendix No. I, I give a tabular statement of these companies, with the officers' names, the strength of the muster and the arms issued. I have said that these companies exist, "so far as the records show,"—but with the exception of those in St. Louis, they really have no vitality, and are useless bodies with no show of life. I could find in the office no show of any returns made, no reports from the officers either of duty performed or of property preserved, and no notice of the companies from headquarters, beyond the issue of commissions at original organization, and the issue of arms on requisition at that date. I deemed it a duty to ascertain the status of these apparently military bodies, and on the 13th day of July forwarded a circular letter to each captain, calling attention to delinquency in duty, and asking for the prescribed property returns for the State property in custody. Captains Buzard, Bennicker, Crittenden, Day, Halsey and White responded by letter without giving returns, and Captains Boyer, Crozier and Mitchell sent returns for July 1st, but not since. Capt. Fuchs makes prompt and proper quarterly returns, and the new companies of Captains Curley and Lehman I think will be worthy of themselves. Of the information received by letters, I append specimens.

Captain Day writes:—

"On the Sunday night previous to general election of 1868, the armory was entered by a mob of disguised rebels, and the greater part of the arms for which I was responsible, were destroyed. I made a report of the same and returned what was left to the Adjutant General. * * * I am virtually freed from any responsibility and shall make no further return of the matter."

Captain Halsey writes:—

"I signed the muster-in-roll of the Sherman Guards and the requisition. * * * I signed the papers with the distinct understanding * * that I should immediately resign after the organization. * * When the arms arrived at St. Joseph, how they got there or by whom received I cannot tell." He still further claims that the arms were long ago returned.

Captain White writes:—

"I have been expecting you to order the ordnance and ordnance stores in. I have forty of the guns on hand that have never been out. The rest are in the hands of the company." He further asks for orders to return them and for money to pay the expense, as "it will cost $25 to get them to the nearest shipping point."

It will be observed by reference to the tabular statement on page 112, appendix, that the numerical strength mustered into service was 2,626, while only 1,634 arms were issued. A thousand, then, have never been armed at all. Within the last few weeks there have been returned 363 muskets from the St. Joseph companies, as noted in another place. The remainder are still held by the companies or their officers, but I cannot learn that outside of St. Louis they are at all cared for, nor put to the practical use of drill and instruction which

the law certainly intended, although it lacks expression in terms. Some captains speak of their companies as already disbanded, and ask to be relieved from their obligations.

My ultimate conclusion, from all the evidence is, that whatever of life or utility ever existed in the organization has ceased, and is beyond resurrection. I therefore recommend an order actually disbanding every company in the State, except the battery of Captain Fuchs, and the infantry companies of Captains Curley and Lehman, all in St. Louis, and an accompanying order calling upon all receipting officers to return the property issued and settle their accounts. This will involve some expense, but an appropriation of $500 for this express use, will probably cover the freightage on all arms to be returned from all parts of the State, as suggested in a previous paragraph.

ANOTHER AND BETTER LAW NEEDED.

The inquiry suggests itself here whether the law of 1868 is all that is requisite to meet the necessity for a military organization of some sort in the State. I am bound to say I do not think it is. I believe a good and effective volunteer militia system should be provided for, and the practice of arms and the rivalry of soldiership be encouraged. To effect this suitable legal requisitions and provisions must be instituted, and a law be framed, simple yet complete in its provisions. Whenever arms or other military property are issued, their care and protection should be absolutely secured. No man should be allowed to take arms from the public custody in good order and condition, and then return them at will, half-ruined from neglect and disuse, without being pecuniarily responsible for the damage. As there is no pay to be withheld as a security for faithful care, the good condition and safe return of military property issued should be secured by a proper bond of indemnification.

But the State should bear its part of responsibility by paying rent for armories or proper storerooms for the arms, and in return demand stated periodical drills, and stated periodical returns of both companies and ordnance in use. Without some such provision in existing laws, the experiment of an organized militia has already proved a futile farce, played at the cost of some hundreds of rusty muskets, with costs of transportation for the supply and the return, and a heavy added expense to put them in respectable condition again. Other hundreds may never be returned at all, nor their value collected, while no utility will come from the sacrifice. We should have a good military system or none at all, and I trust my successor may be one who can frame a scheme to meet the exigencies, and secure the aid of wise legislation to put it in force.

THE ACTIVE DUTIES OF MILITIA.

The battery of Capt. Fuchs is very creditable to the city of St. Louis, and is useful in firing salutes on appropriate call. But no official service has been performed by the organized militia of the State during the year, except by the latest company organized, that of Captain Lehman. In consequence of an application from the Sheriff of Washington county, for a posse to prevent the anticipated violent rescue from the hands of the law of two murderers, the following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Jefferson City, Mo., December 8, 1870.

Special Orders, No 4.

To Capt. Edward Lehmann, St. Louis:

CAPTAIN: You will assemble one Lieutenant and thirty privates of your Company under arms for immediate active duty, in support of the laws in Washington county. You will report without fail or delay to Sheriff John T. Clark, of said county, and with him, or under his direction, proceed to Potosi, the county seat, and act entirely under his orders. One thousand rounds of ammunition will be at once shipped to you at St. Louis. At the close of the service you will make a report to these Headquarters.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

(Signed,) ISAAC F. SHEPARD,
Adjutant General.

On the 24th of December, Captain Lehman reported to me in person for further orders, and was discharged from the duty for which he was detailed. As to the manner in which that duty was performed, I present his written report, together with the resolutions of the citizens of Potosi, which furnish a sufficiently expressive testimonial to the soldierly as well as gentlemanly bearing of the company, and I need add no word more:

REPORT OF CAPTAIN EDWARD LEHMANN, COMMANDING 1ST COMPANY, 1ST REG'T INF'TY E. M. M.

To General Isaac F. Shepard, Adjutant General State of Missouri, Jefferson City, Mo:

GENERAL—Hereby I take the pleasure to forward to you the following report:

According to Special Orders No. 4 and 5, dated Jefferson City, Mo., December 8, 1870, ordering me with one (1) Lieutenant and thirty men of my company to report to Mr. John T. Clarke, sheriff of Washington county, on the 10th of December at noon at the police headquarters at St. Louis, I ordered my men to report at 8 o'clock A. M. said day at our headquarters. From there we marched, at a quarter before 12 o'clock, to the police headquarters to report to Sheriff Clarke. At half-past 12 o'clock the deputy of Mr. Clarke appeared and stated to us that he had received a dispatch from Potosi, stating that the court was not ready for the trial of the two murderers which we were ordered to take to that place. He ordered me to keep the men together and have them ready on Wednesday evening.

I allowed my men to go and see their families, and ordered them to report every evening at headquarters.

Wednesday I quartered my men in a boarding house near the headquarters, and on Thursday morning, December 15, at 6 o'clock A. M., we proceeded by railroad to Potosi, in charge of the two prisoners and accompanied by the deputy sheriff.

Arriving at Mineral Point, we found a large crowd assembled, in a high state of excitement, but the firm action of the command did quiet them down. We changed cars, and on arriving at Potosi we found things the same as at Mineral Point. The people were highly excited, and the first three days we had hard service to perform. On my arrival, all was done that military duty requires in such cases, and our energy, vigilance and the strict and firm performance of duty by each man caused the people to withdraw from the streets.

The enclosed copy of resolutions, passed at a called meeting of citizens, will give you an idea how the population of Potosi and the surrounding country in general, have been satisfied with my command:

"At a meeting of the citizens of Washington county, held at Potosi, December 20, 1870, Captain Geo. B. Cole was chosen Chairman and M. T. Hunter, Secretary.

Mr. G. J. Van Allen, after stating the object of the meeting, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved 1st, That while we regret the seeming necessity that required an armed posse of State militia to be stationed among us, we congratulate onrselves on the gentlemanly character and soldierly bearing of the officers and men comprising said force.

Resolved 2d, That Captain Edward Lehmann, and the officers and men under his command, by their gentlemanly, soldierly bearing, their strict discipline, their order and gentlemanly conduct, have placed credit upon themselves and upon the volunteer militia of the State of Missouri.

Resolved 3d, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and presented to Captain Edward Lehman, also to his excellency, Governor Jos. W. McClurg, and to the Washington County Journal.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

[Signed.] GEO. B. COLE, *Chairman.*

[Signed. M. T. HUNTER, *Secretary.*

After a great deal of trouble, a jury was finally found, and the prisoners tried and sentenced to death by hanging them on the 27th day of January, 1870, in Washington county.

I was ordered next morning by the sheriff to take the prisoners back to the St. Louis jail for safe-keeping.

Arriving Friday, at 12 o'clock P. M., at St. Louis, we proceeded forthwith from the depot of the Iron Mountain Railroad to the jail, but were unable to awake the jailor, and compelled to take the prisoners to the Central police station for safe-keeping until evening, at which time I proceeded again with my command to the jail and turned the prisoners over to the jailor, where they are now in custody.

Before closing my report, allow me to call your attention to the valuable assistance rendered to me by Captain Fuchs, senior officer of the Missouri Militia of St. Louis county, in the execution of your orders.

Not having been relieved from duty by the sheriff of Washington county, I respectfully ask your further instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed.] EDWARD LEHMANN,

Captain Commanding Company.

CLERICAL FORCE AND DUTIES.

By the act of March 24th, already referred to, the Adjutant General was authorized to employ two additional clerks, at a salary not exceeding $100 per month each. At the sum named I employed Mr. Wm. W. Thayer, an able and faithful man, whose services were continually required in the business of examining and recording claims, making up accounts of service, and preparing schedules, alphabetically arranged, which are submitted as supplements to this report. In this labor he has been assisted by the Chief Clerk when not employed in the regular office work, answering correspondents, and furnishing the great variety of information called for by claimants and their attorneys, and by the military departments of other States, and especially of the War Department.

The records of the office continually develope the absence of two very necessary aids to this labor, without which thousands are disappointed in not being able to obtain facts which they have the right to seek expecting to find. One need is complete rolls of all regiments that served the State and nation during the late war; and the other is an alphabetical record of all soldiers in such service with their military history compiled from the data given by muster-in-rolls, descriptive books and muster-out-rolls. To the preparation of such an index, already commenced by one of my predecessors, I have given the entire time and labor of the second clerk authorized by law. To forward this work I felt justified in an attempt to secure double service for the sum allowed, and to effect it I employed two copyists to work in harmony, one agreeing to draw the entire pay and divide with the other. The plan was abandoned as not altogether satisfactory after a few weeks' trial, and I continued the service of only one at $50 per month. On finding that my contingent fund would be exhausted before the close of the year by the payment of the two workmen cleaning muskets from that fund solely, I had recourse to a similar expedient as in the payment of the two clerks, and had the clerk

retained draw the full $100 per month for October, November, and half of December, paying half the sum, $123 88 to the armorers, as noted in a former paragraph. The clerk employed in the index alphabetized and prepared for entry into the books sixteen regiments with full histories of each soldier. Seventeen regiments were previously prepared, and thus thirty-three are now complete.

The utility of this work, and the duty to the soldiers to complete it can scarcely be overrated. But I need only add to what has been urged with former sessions of the legislature, that it should be carried forward to completion. The labor thus far done has been to prepare the copy for transfer to books already prepared, and after a careful revision of the rolls, a competent penman should be employed to make the final entry in the prepared volumes, in a manner worthy to endure as a monument to the memory of our gallant soldiers, as well as for important usefulness. I commend the subject to continued favor and continued appropriations.

The absence of complete rolls, referred to above, is owing to the fact that the originals were deposited at Washington, to secure the claims for cash payments made by the State, which were successfully prosecuted by Gen. John B. Gray. Copies of them should be taken, as they can be at a reasonable outlay, and they are much needed in the business of the office, which is often impeded for want of them. This matter is not new, and I only reiterate reasons given in former reports for an early attention to it.

MILITIA SERVICE CLAIMS.

The act of Februury 7, appropriated sixty-five thousand dollars, ($65,000 00,) from which the salaries of the Adjutant General and his chief clerk were to be paid, and the remainder was directed to be paid to claimants for services rendered during the late war, and for expenses of the militia actually called out in 1868. The act of March 24th, enforced the same thing, and superadded the duty upon the Acting Quartermaster General of examining, "upon the evidence presented," all "doubtful claims," requiring a detailed statement to be made of the whole to the next General Assembly for its information and action.

As soon as the necessary clerical force was secured, I put this work forward as diligently as possible, and I have the pleasure of presenting the result in a comprehensive form. The claims on file have all been examined, classified and scheduled. The results are contained in five alphabetical volumes, which are offered as supplements to this report. They are probably too voluminous to print, and they are retained in the office for daily use. But they are, of course, subject to the call of your Excellency, and the Assembly, or to such disposition as the latter may desire to make of them. The books are numbered in the following order, and with the contents noted in each:

Book No. 1.—An Alphabetical Record of Claimants, with amount of claims, stoppages, and difference allowed for military services in the war, and for services and supplies furnished in 1868. This is a complete record of the claims audited and allowed, and sent to the Auditor for payment out of the sixty-five thousand dollars appropriated by act of February 7.

Book No. 2.—An Alphabetical Record of Claimants, with amount of claims for services during the war, examined with the foregoing and rejected upon the evidence as presented.

Book No. 3.—An Alphabetical Record of Irregular Claims for forage, horses and quartermaster's stores, with amounts computed for each claim of each class and each article.

Book No. 4.—An Alphabetical Record of Irregular Claims for Subsistence Stores, with computation and detailed statement of amounts of each claim for each article.

Book No. 5.—An Alphabetical Record of Irregular Claims for rent, ordnance, cash, sundries and services of laborers and animals, with amounts computed for each claim and each article.

METHOD OF EXAMINATION.

My first duties were in the examination and auditing of the service claims since an appropriation was only made for these, and authority given to pay them immediately. Several parties, including both Senators and Representatives, who passed the appropriating act, made urgent but proper appeals for special attention to particular cases, on the ground that the act was really intended to meet them. It seemed to me, however, that as the law itself made no individual specification, that I should not be justified in giving any partial prominence to any given claim. I judged that unnecessary discontent would be caused by those not fortunate enough to be among the first, if I made selections, and to avoid any just occasion of censure, I determined to treat all exactly alike, audit all this class of claims presented before making any award, and then pass upon each one according to its merits, and announce the result to all claimants at the same date. I pursued this plan with exact impartiality, and on the 13th day of June I sent to the Auditor for payment every claim that in my conscientious judgment was justly proved and properly substantiated. I know that some dissatisfaction was caused by the rejection of certain claims, but I do not know of one rejected that should have been allowed. I wished to be guided by correct principles, and so I laid down the following rules, to which every claim was subjected.

1st.—Absolute proof that pay was due the original claimant, for services under properly proven orders and authority.

2d.—Legal evidence of the identity of the claimant, or that the agent representing him had the ostensible lawful authority to do so.

3d.—Reasonable proof that signatures were genuine and that powers of attorney were properly executed and witnessed.

4th.—Careful computation of the amounts due, by comparison with the property books of the office, and a deduction of all property charges from the gross amounts claimed.

It will be apparent that such an examination of such a mass of claims required much time and labor, and the labor was greatly complicated by the careless manner in which many agents get up their papers. In many cases internal evidence existed to prove apparent forgery of signatures, and in many others suspicions were painfully aroused by evidence of actual criminality on the part of some acknowledging officers of the law. From these facts there was no course open but to reject many claims, and where the proof seemed clear that a cheat had been attempted in any way, I made it an invariable rule to put upon the rejected list all claims offered by, or acknowledged before the party that seemed to have attempted it. For example, where a half dozen claims were filed of even date by the same party, and a cursory inspection showed reasonable evidence that one hand, variously disguised, had written all the signatures, I

rejected all that came from the same source. Where a clerk of court had acknowledged a dozen or more signatures to powers of attorney, all in his own favor, and with the name evidently written in subsequently, I ruled them all out as of doubtful authenticity. And finally, where a notary public had set his seal in repeated instances, in attestation of the fact that the claimants had appeared before him in person and signed their names, years after they were dead, I considered it quite reasonable to refuse my authority for the payment of State funds upon papers that derived their validity only from his official signature. Among the rejected claims in Book No. 2, will be found all that were sworn to by that particular notary.

Yet I regret to say that it is possible I have certified accounts I ought not, for with all the care I could possible exercise, I may have been deceived. Some agents are doubtless honorable, and would be parties to no indirection, but others are certainly not overscrupulous as to the means necessary to draw money from the treasury. While I am writing this report the mail brings to the office a letter relating to one of the most honorable of agents, as I have deemed him, which I quote just as written, only leaving out names of persons and places. The original in full is preserved in the office for all who have a right to see it:

——— ———, December 8th, 1870.

Paymaster, Jefferson City, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: On the 5th inst., a man calling himself ——— ——— who claims to be acting for ———, came to my house with a number of blank claims against the State, and without reflection I signed the same, and put my notarial seal upon the same, purporting to having sworn the claimants when, in fact, I do not know whose names he will put in, and fear it is a swindle. I, therefore notify you that there is but one claim that I have sworn the party to, and that is ——— ——— ——— I am sorry that I made so great a mistake, and hope you will correct it by receiving no claim with my notarial seal except the said ..... Please let me hear from you.

(Signed.) ——— ——— ———

How any man who could have secured an appointment as notary could be so recreant to the moral obligations of his office, and lend the sanction of his official seal to falsify papers of such moment it is difficult to comprehend. The guilty intent of the scheme is beyond question, and the notary by his confession became a party to it. In this case happily the man's conscience came to serve the State, and his self-exposure becomes his only palliative. But how many others have lent themselves to the consummation of like villiany and deception the most sapient may not discover, for it is a difficult task to hunt them out. In the light of such facts, however, I have no misgiving that my suspicion of fraud has been too alertly exercised, nor that my rejection of suspected signatures has been any too extensive.

Book No. 1 exhibits all claims that have been sent to the Auditor for payment, both on the 13th of June and subsequently, after informal errors were amended by the claimants and returned in perfected form. The total number thus settled is 1,048, including the rolls of companies A, B, and C, of the 77th Regiment.

These were sometime held in suspense, until the authoritative orders for the service were found to warrant the payment. The aggregate amount of these claims is $62,403 98, with stoppage, amounting to $1,830 65, leaving $60,573 33 certified to the Auditor for cash payment. To each claim was attached a certificate with autograph signature of the Adjutant General, authorizing payment, and with the amount written out in words as well as in figures. These are held by

the Auditor as vouchers, while exact copies are retained in the safe of the office.

The rejected claims in book No. 2, are 373 in number, and amount to $14,934 70 with stoppages of $2,707 76, leaving $12,226 94 due to rightful claimants. Some subsequent examiners with plenary authority, may make a new decision upon them, and reverse my judgment.

SERVICE CLAIMS UNAUDITED.

There is still a third portion of these service claims which I suspended for future decision. This suspension arose from some informality in the papers presented—from the lack of witnessing signatures—from the want of the revenue stamps required, and similiar unessential points easy to be corrected. Notice of the defect was sent to the claimants, and from time to time the perfected papers are returned and certified to the Auditor. The great bulk of the suspended claims still remain on file, however, together with many new applications received since the examination. Of course none of them can be paid until new appropriations are made to meet them.

TOTAL SERVICE CLAIMS UNPAID.

It is pertinent to explain here that the service claims so-called, are actually due by the State to the rightful claimants. The only care required in settlement is in the decision of the questions growing out of the application. The evidence of the dues was originally the muster for pay-rolls, which were unpaid. These, as already explained, were lodged in the Treasury Department at Washington, by Gen. Gray, and transcripts of the names of officers and soldiers unpaid were taken and bound in three large volumes, which record is taken as indisputable proof that the service was rendered for the period noted, and the pay is due to the person rendering it, or his legal representative.

As claims are presented and allowed, an entry of the fact is made against the names, and thus the account is finally settled. For the information of the Legislature, I have had all these unpaid claims—including those rejected on the evidence presented as recorded in Book No. 2, and all those suspended—audited and carefully computed, the stoppages looked up, and the difference shown in Table No. II, in the Appendix. The footings are as follows:

Total amount of pay due	$348,118 54
" " " stoppages	94,808 01
Remainder still due	$253,310 53

OTHER CLAIMS DUE ON PAY-ROLLS.

Beside these claims recorded in the books mentioned, there are ten pay-rolls of other organizations, on which equally with the foregoing, considerable sums are due. The orders for the service, however, are not complete and clear. These also have been examined and the time claimed computed, and the result presented in Appendix, Table No. III. The footings follow:

Total amount claimed on the rolls	$31,020 64
" " of stoppages	5,520 20
Remainder apparently due	$25,500 44

The absolute total therefore due for services, is still no less a sum than $278,810 97. This amount has been unpaid for the most part since 1864. Years enough have elapsed since the services were rendered, and those who rendered them are passing away, oftentimes leaving widows and children in want for the pittance the State still delays to pay them. Every year makes the settlement of an individual case more difficult and doubtful, and this fact is used by claim agents as an inducement to the soldier or his heirs to part with them for whatever ready money they can get for them, the agents trusting that in time the honor of the State will compel her to pay in full. Some agents have lists of the claims, evidently obtained in some way from the books in the office, and they send men through the country, hunting up real or simulated parties to answer for them, and perhaps securing venal or unworthy notaries—as in the case referred to—to acknowledge the presence and oath of men whom they never see, but who answer perfectly well to draw the money, provided the auditors can by easily deceived.

It is time the temptation to such corrupt practices should cease by removing the occasion for its exercise. The dues are sufficiently old and they ought to be paid, or else repudiated at once. Every day forces the sums so long waited for, to lapse from the veterans whose patriotism earned them, to the benefit of the claim agent whose purpose is only speculation. It may be honest speculation, and oftentimes is; but as often it degenerates into deceit and fraud. I earnestly recommend therefore, an appropriation of the whole amount due, with provision for an immediate and final settlement. I would, in connection with this ask the Legislature to fix a limit of time, beyond which no claim for past service shall ever be presented. Since seven years have already elapsed, I think the 1st of July next is long enough to leave the matter open. If claimants do not come forward by that time, they may well be allowed to leave the same due them as donations to the State Treasury. At the time specified, whenever it may be, there should be a commission, with plenary powers to pass or reject all claims offered, and their award should be final. If the claims yet to be presented shall be previously prepared, as those now on file have been, the commission need not sit more than ten days, and thus this vexatious matter would be forever ended.

While I suggest an appropriation of the whole amount, I am of opinion that not half of it would be paid out on allowed claims, and what is unused could at once revert to the State Treasury. I cannot see why this course, or its equivalent is not wise, as it is certainly just, and delay only creates new trouble, fosters corrupt practices, and does not get rid of the pecuniary liability.

CLAIM AGENTS AND OFFICE CLERKS.

I have stated that some claim agents are provided with lists of claimants, and hunt them up on speculation. An incident quite proper in illustration seeks a narration just in this connection. Your Excellency will recall the fact that during the last summer complaint was made to you that one of the clerks in the office had been in probable collusion with a prominent claim agent, and was insinuatingly suspected of having furnished him lists of names to whom service claims were due, thus aiding to establish valid demands upon the appropriation we were then paying out, with a possible pecuniary interest in the business. On your information of the suspicions, I at

once set about an investigation. I found no sort of evidence to substantiate the charges, and fully exonerated the clerk, and I do not believe any one connected with your administration has ever been privy to any sort of indirection in the affairs of this office. I am sure no one but myself has had any responsibility in passing a claim, and I am also sure that not one has been passed that did not meet the conditions I have heretofore noted. Yet it is true that the claim agent referred to did have lists of claimants, evidently copied from our books, and while he candidly acknowledged this, he refused to divulge the source from which he obtained them, but solemnly exonerated every one in my employ. Subsequent events, however, threw some light as to the origin of the lists. Among a lot of claims presented, which had been transferred from one agent to another, two letters were discovered, doubtless left through inadvertence, and I submit a copy of one, simply omitting the names. It is as follows:

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., October 22, 1868.

Messrs. ————————:

GENTLEMEN: I wrote you last week in regard to some lists of regiments I had on hand, originally made out for ———— ————, of ————, which he thought he could not attend to, and as I have not heard from you in answer, now forward to you. I have previously sent you the 38th, 50th, 32d, 33d, 35th, 36th and 86th. There remain a great many claims on these regiments yet.

* * * * * * * *

Respectfully yours,

(Signed.) ————————————.

Here will be seen indubitable evidence of the very acts of wrong charged against a clerk in my employ, but of which he was not guilty. The original letter is reserved for the inspection of those interested, and it is not impertinent to add it bears the signature and is in the handwriting of a claim agent who was clerk in this office under a former administration, and who is the very man who tried to poison your ear, regarding the integrity of another. The occasion for comment I shall pass unimproved, but many a hypocrite has been caught in his own toils.

THE IRREGULAR CLAIMS.

The Irregulars Claims, so-called, are all in the Quartermaster's department, entirely distinct from the Service Claims, although they are for expenses claimed to have been made on behalf of the State, and incurred by the militia organization during the war. The details of the claims are specified in appendix table No. IV, giving abstracts of books Nos. 3, 4 and 5 referred to on page 119 of this report. All of these claims now on file number 1980, and foot up to the amount of $181,558 97. In addition to this number there have been 1073 other similar claims once filed in the office, amounting to $74,764 38, as a register shows, but returned to their owners or their agents at some previous time. Altogether they present a total aggregate of Irregular Claims already filed but unpaid of $256,322 35. Some of them are barred by law, from not having been filed in a specified time, but a large portion of the whole are doubtless just. They can be settled and allowed for pay, however, only after legal authority has been given, and an appropriation specifically made to meet them, and I suggest that the reasons for their early settlement are similar to those

already presented in favor of closing the Service Claims. I recommend a similar course, and a sufficient appropriation for both classes of indebtedness.

These claims have many of them been heretofore examined by different commissions, with contradictory results, and the final responsibility of their payment or rejection is too great to be assumed by, or imposed upon, any one individual. Probably the late adoption of amendments to the Constitution will have important bearings upon the status of some of the claimants, and possibly remove obstacles that have heretofore interfered. As with the Service Claims, these also might wisely have a limit of time fixed beyond which no demand for payment shall be made, and I see no reason why the Assembly elect should not make an absolute decision with reference to them.

A commission with plenary power seems to be the only ultimate means of quieting them, and delay only increases the expense and difficulties of settlement, without advantage of any kind to the State, as it does not relieve from pecuniary and honorary liability. When once paid, as well the Irregular as the Service Claims, the amount becomes a valid claim on behalf of the State against the general government, and the speedier the account is made up, the earlier will the amount be returned from the national treasury. It seems, therefore, that wise foresight demands the final extinction and settlement of all these military demands, as well for the interest of the State as for the individual claimants, and while I have no special love for claim agents as a class, I do not see the honesty or pertinence of a hostility to the payment of just demands simply because they have in many instances passed from original hands. A debt is none the less a debt, because owed to an enemy rather than a friend. I am of opinion that $200,000 will extinguish all this class of claims that will ever be allowed, and I suggest that appropriation upon conditions requiring final settlement at a date to be fixed upon.

OFFICERS' UNSETTLED ACCOUNTS.

The office shows fifteen ledgers of open accounts with officers in the late war. They comprise charges for clothing, camp and garrison equipage, commissary and quartermaster stores, ordnance and similar military property. In hundreds of instances returns, if they were ever made have not been posted, and differences stand against the officers varying from a few dollars up to thousands each. As officers make claims the ledgers are examined and their liabilities are made up as off-sets. But unless a claim is presented no attempt has been made to settle the charges, and at this late day, with the parties scattered over the world, and many of them dead, it is not likely that any attempt will be ever made by the State to collect these arrearages. These books should be closed in some way, and if the Legislature acts upon the suggestions I have made in reference to fixing a limit of time for claims, it will be appropriate at the same time to pass an act settling these books, and barring all action based upon them for all subsequent time. I know of no other way out of the difficulty, and this would probably prevent the necessity for much future labor in the office with no profitable result.

STATE CLAIM AGENCY.

In this department the business has been very light. All unsettled claims turned over by Col. Sigel, were transferred from his

records, and at the close of the year 1869 there were 433 unsettled cases. During the year only four claims have been filed. Of the 437 cases 20 have been rejected at Washington during the year, and there have been adjusted 11 pension cases and 59 bounty and pay claims, leaving 347 in suspense. The total allowance in the settled cases has been $8,686 30. My only connection with this business has been as a medium for correspondence.

FUNDS RECEIVED AND DISBURSED.

By both acts relating to the militia, passed at the last session, the Acting Paymaster General and the Acting Quartermaster General were directed to pay into the State Treasury all funds received from whatever source, and this has been done as called for by the Auditor. Two small accounts were left by my predecessor unpaid, and in conference with the Auditor and the Treasurer it was thought best for me to liquidate them before turning over the funds in hand. I did this, and my cash transactions as Paymaster General and Quartermaster General are shown as follows:

Dr. To funds received as Acting Quartermaster General	$68,442 00	
To funds received as Paymaster General	13,347 26	
		$81,789 26
Cr. By amount paid J. R. Lamkin, claim	$30 00	
By amount paid McKee, Fishback & Co., advertising	24 50	
By amount paid J. Q. Dallmeyer, Treasurer	81,734 76	
		$81,789 26

Receipts for the above payments were lodged with the Auditor, and I also hold duplicates. The closing of these accounts virtually abolishes the office of Acting Paymaster General, as all his fiduciary duties are at an end.

EXPENSES OF THE OFFICE.

For the information of the Assembly I append the entire expenses of the Adjutant General's Department for the year, as follows:

Salary of Adjutant General		$2,000 00	
" E. S. Woog, Chief Clerk		1,500 00	
" W. W. Thayer, 9 months		900 00	
" E. Evans, 53 days		87 36	
" B. Finlayson, 7 8-30 months		348 06	
" Bloodworth & Campell, armorers		123 88	
Total salaries		$4,959 30	
From Contingent Fund—			
Paid for repairs and improvements	$452 72		
Paid janitor and care of property	80 99		
Paid for cleaning muskets	256 49		
Paid for fuel and fires	103 50		
Paid for freight bills and sundries	125 24		
Paid for postage and stationery	111 87		
		1,130 72	
Total expenses			$6,090

Of the appropriation for salaries the amount for the time shows an unexpended difference of $340 70. Of the appropriation for con-

tingent fund, $119 28 is unexpended, and the entire amount of fuel purchased is on hand. Three small bills of contingent expense will accrue on the 1st of January, but will not exhaust the fund.

CONCLUSION OF REPORT.

I believe I have thus exhausted all topics regarding the conduct of the office while in my hands, and I have endeavored to present its affairs in a lucid and intelligible manner. I have aimed to display them for a perfect understanding of the members of the Assembly, and if I have shown a larger indebtedness than reports of my predecessors gave reason to expect, I can only say I think my figures are accurate, instead of being approximate estimates. Accept in conclusion my thanks for your constant aid and support in my duties, and the continued courtesies of your friendship.

I am, your obedient servant,

ISAAC F. SHEPARD,

Adjutant General of Missouri, &c., &c., &c.

APPENDIX TO ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

TABLE NO. I.

County.	Names and Rank of Officers.	P. O. Address of Captain.	Date of Muster-in.	Strength.	Muskets issued
Andrew	William H. Buis, Captain George T. Bryan, 1st Lieutenant Samuel Frodsham, 2d Lieutenant	Savannah, Mo	August 29, 1869.	91	100
	Jefferson H. Darrah, Captain Wesley S. Warner, 1st Lieutenant James H. Berry, 2d Lieutenant	Fillmore, Mo.	September 12, 1868	79	100
	M. T. Crittenden, Captain Wilford Cooper, 1st Lieutenant Frank M. Pool, 2d Lieutenant	Rochester, Mo	September 10, 1868	73	100
	James L. Anderson, Captain Isaac Hall, 1st Lieutenant Jesse L. Colburn, 2d Lieutenant	Savannah, Mo	September 20, 1868	63	63
Audrain	Thos. E. Day, Captain M. J. Burns, 1st Lieutenant John J. Shock, 2d Lieutenant	Mexico, Mo	August 8, 1868	79	80
Benton	Henry L. Mitchell, Captain John Y. Carpenter, 1st Lieutenant Amos J. Osborn, 2d Lieutenant	Lincoln, Mo	September 11, 1868	72	80
Buchanan	Isaac B. Halsey, Captain Geo. H. Wheeler, 1st Lieutenant Joseph Morey, 3d Lieutenant	St. Joseph, Mo	October 26, 1868	65	80
	John Whalan, Captain Shadrack Johnson, 1st Lieutenant William F. Davis, 2d Lieutenant	St. Joseph, Mo	October 28, 1868	82	
	Benjamin F. Buzard, Captain Chas. F. Ernst, 1st Lieutenant James H. Burnett, 2d Lieutenant	St. Joseph, Mo	August 18, 1868	96	100

	Thomas D. Ridge, Captain	St. Joseph, Mo.	September 14, 1868	63	
	William H. McCray, 1st Lieutenant				
	Josiah Kindt, 2d Lieutenant				
	John G. Binecker, Captain	Eveline, Mo	September 5, 1868	65	60
	Samuel Singleton, 1st Lieutenant				
	Alfred Mathews, 2d Lieutenant				
	August Saltzman, Captain	St. Joseph, Mo	August 28, 1868	93	100
	Daniel C. Anderson, 1st Lieutenant				
	Milbrey M. Baker, 2d Lieutenant				
	Benjamin F. Boyer, Captain	Easton, Mo	September 3, 1868	64	63
	Wm. H. Slaybough, 1st Lieutenant				
	William H. Boyer, 2d Lieutenant				
	Francis M. Hall, Captain	DeKalb, Mo	September 2, 1868	63	70
	William T. Hanks, 1st Lieutenant				
	Jasper Wilson, 2d Lieutenant				
	James W. McConnel, Captain	St. Joseph, Mo	October 3, 1868	64	70
	Alexander W. Bell, 1st Lieutenant				
	Nelson McCain, 2d Lieutenant				
Clay	Nathan W. Perkins, Captain	Liberty, Mo	September 3, 1868	82	100
	George W. Gross, 1st Lieutenant				
	John T. Scoggan, 2d Lieutenant				
DeKalb	James Ewart, Captain	Maysville, Mo	August 28, 1868	79	80
	Joseph V. Bell, 1st Lieutenant				
	Lorene Hopkins, 2d Lieutenant				
Gentry	Charles C. Byrne, Captain	Albany, Mo	August 24, 1868	80	
	Thomas J. Brown, 1st Lieutenant				
	Frank Barkley, 2d Lieutenant				
	William N. Walker, Captain	Albany, Mo	August 24, 1868	88	
	Preston Bauman, 1st Lieutenant				
	C. B. Hinkley, Captain	Isadora, Mo	September 29, 1869	77	
	Sylvester Hall, 1st Lieutenant				
	Thomas Dyke, 2d Lieutenant				
	Stephen W. Parker, Captain	Albany, Mo	August 21, 1868	82	
	James Consalaver, 1st Lieutenant				
	Frederick Watson, 2d Lieutenant				

TABLE No. I—CONTINUED.

County.	NAMES AND RANK OF OFFICERS.	P. O. Address of Captain.	Date of Muster-in.	Strength.	Muskets issued
Holt	James A. Orange, Captain J. Goffney, 1st Lieutenant A. Garrett, 2d Lieutenant	Tarkio, Mo.	October 24, 1868	60	
Harrison	Wm. R. Simms, Captain William C. Moore, 1st Lieutenant Jackson Walker, 2d Lieutenant	Bethany, Mo.	September 16, 1868	66	80
Howell	F. M. Monks, Captain Jesse West, 1st Lieutenant Isaac Long, 2d Lieutenant	Westplains, Mo.	October 26, 1868	96	
Henry	James M. Crozier, Captain William A. Walker, 1st Lieutenant William Wilson, 2d Lieutenant	Clinton Mo.	October 5, 1868	63	80
Nodaway	James W. Morgan, Captain Irvin Rea, 1st Lieutenant James B. Decker, 2d Lieutenant	Graham, Mo.	August 31, 1868	81	
	William H. Smith, Captain William R. Hays, 1st Lieutenant William Dougherty, 2d Lieutenant	Quitman, Mo.	September 26, 1868	92	
Saline	John H. Hyland, Captain Edward W. Wade, 1st Lieutenant Henry C. Fitch, 2d Lieutenant	Marshall, Mo.	October 14, 1868	71	
Stoddard	William L. White, Captain Hiram H. Swasey, 1st Lieutenant John Reynolds, 2d Lieutenant	Bloomfield, Mo.	July 11, 1868	63	80
St. Louis	C. H. Tandy, Captain Frank Jones, 1st Lieutenant Benjamin Franklin, 2d Lieutenant	St. Louis, Mo.	September 17, 1868	64	
	W. K. Brewster, Captain John Harris, 1st Lieutenant John H. Chandler, 2d Lieutenant	St. Louis, Mo.	September 17, 1868	63	

	W. F. Fuchs, Captain	St. Louis, Mo.	November 24, 1868	51	
	Andrew Franklin, Jr., 1st Lieutenant				
	John O'Connell, Junior 1st Lieutenant				
	Henry Buescher, 2d Lieutenant				
Worth	Jackson Dye, Captain	Grand City, Mo.	September 28, 1868	74	
	John Y. Rothwell, 1st Lieutenant				
	John H. France, 2d Lieutenant				
	Joseph C. Castor, Captain	Isadora, Mo.	September 29, 1868	77	
	James Hannegan, 1st Lieuteuant				
	Elbridge G. Lyndon, 2d Lieutenant				
St. Louis	Thomas Curley, Captain	St. Louis, Mo.	June 2, 1870	59	80
	James A. Nolan, 1st Lieutenant				
	Edward McSweeney, 2d Lieutenant				
Greene	J. H. Rector, Chaplain	Springfield, Mo.	July 6, 1870	64	
	Shadrach Wilson, 1st Lieutenant				
	Marcellus Cooper, 2d Lieutenant				
St. Louis	Edward Lehmann, Captain	St. Louis, Mo.	October 4, 1870	68	68
	H. Newland, 1st Lieutenant				
	Wm. Sturm, 2d Lieutenant				
	Totals			2,626	1,634

Receipts for arms are also held from	Sheriff of Buchanan county, John Wall		60
" " "	Chief of Police, St. Louis		300
" " "	State University		50
" " "	State of Arkansas		69
			1,667

TABLE NO. II.

Statement of amounts due the Enrolled Missouri Militia for services during the war, as the same appears on the Record of Unpaid Claims.

	Amount of Pay Due.	Stoppages.	Balance Due.
1st Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia	$535 55	$228 25	$307 30
2d " " "	3,427 33	2,516 46	911 17
3d " " "	1,115 85	561 50	554 35
4th " " "	1,851 35	570 62	1,280 73
5th " " "	435 04	54 00	381 04
6th " " "	628 10	315 26	312 84
7th " " "	6,688 59	2,630 45	4,058 14
8th " " "	2,470 50	855 44	1,615 06
10th " " "	2,472 26	1,470 76	1,001 50
11th " " "	4,126 00	1,731 71	2,394 29
12th " " "	553 55	82 80	470 75
13th " " "	609 00	418 91	190 09
25th " " "	2,880 24	755 16	2,125 08
26th " " "	4,064 19	187 31	3,876 88
27th " " "	2,026 22	392 08	1,634 14
28th " " "	1,969 26	327 15	1,632 11
29th " " "	1,296 80	306 72	990 08
30th " " "	2,626 68	32 50	2,594 18
31st " " "	3,691 81	767 84	2,923 97
32d " " "	2,381 05	245 74	2,135 31
33d " " "	3,814 50	502 67	3,311 83
34th " " "	2,832 53	1,496 07	1,336 46
35th " " "	4,514 93	1,264 28	3,250 65
36th " " "	2,053 64	187 01	1,866 63
37th " " "	1,371 74	222 64	1,149 10
38th " " "	5,907 55	45 60	5,861 95
39th " " "	1,817 11	117 26	1,699 85
40th " " "	2,260 85	540 78	1,720 07
41st " " "	1,856 84	10 01	1,846 83
42d " " "	2,965 28	776 14	1,180 14
43d " " "	4,147 78	1,205 20	2,942 58
44th " " "	3,202 24	59 78	3,142 46
45th " " "	3,878 52	891 13	2,987 39
46th " " "	5,096 50	1,260 48	3,836 02
47th " " "	2,832 44	756 88	2,065 56
48th " " "	2,185 06	70 87	2,114 19
49th " " "	2,553 95	615 63	1,938 32
50th " " "	4,095 64	640 37	3,455 27
51st " " "	3,458 15	917 74	2,540 41
52d " " "	1,358 51	437 01	921 50
53d " " "	2,646 30	2,128 76	517 54
54th " " "	13,053 49	10,113 69	2,939 60
55th " " "	86 34	40 50	45 84
56th " " "	5,900 12	2,901 83	2,998 29
57th " " "	1,657 05	552 72	1,104 33
58th " " "	1,528 72	169 50	1,359 22
59th " " "	1,335 30	570 64	764 66
60th " " "	7,015 93	1,036 93	5,979 00
61st " " "	3,244 20	1,324 03	1,920 17
62d " " "	5,420 75	3,453 54	1,967 21
63d " " "	2,078 95	261 21	1,817 74
64th " " "	782 47	226 37	556 10
65th " " "	2,606 64	102 84	2,503 80
66th " " "	1,684 49	274 49	1,410 00
67th " " "	5,405 37	2,555 49	2,849 88
68th " " "	2,396 15	1,196 53	1,199 62
69th " " "	6,397 13	982 72	5,414 41
70th " " "	1,840 34	472 57	1,367 77
71st " " "	3,303 47	982 31	2,321 16
72d " " "	3,913 20	1,286 09	2,627 11

TABLE NO. II—CONTINUED.

	Amount of Pay Due.	Stoppages.	Balance Due.
73d Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia	$2,877 65	$474 43	$2,403 22
74th " " "	4,736 94	869 58	3,867 36
75th " " "	957 70	10 95	946 75
76th " " "	7,398 15	338 98	7,059 17
77th " " "	3,492 11	518 26	2,973 85
78th " " "	1,330 05	673 94	656 11
79th " " "	1,694 06	289 86	1,404 20
80th " " "	2,068 50	1,295 52	772 98
81st " " "	23,096 29	1,559 89	21,536 40
82d " " "	21,248 84	3,978 05	17,270 79
85th " " "	453 33	177 56	275 77
87th " " "	4,581 19	1,509 36	3,071 83
89th " " "	1,563 00	500 21	1,062 79
1st Provisional Regiment E. M. M	7,614 97	2,580 79	5,034 00
2d " " "	6,695 62	1,336 91	5,358 71
3d " " "	2,493 84	792 84	1,701 00
4th " " "	7,568 00	1,474 35	6,093 65
5th " " "	8,673 95	3,016 30	5,657 65
6th " " "	10,504 73	2,208 32	8,296 41
7th " " "	7,028 24	2,102 12	4,926 12
8th " " "	6,045 91	1,666 75	4,379 16
9th " " "	1,131 93	519 31	612 62
10th " " "	1,688 76	825 90	862 86
11th " " "	768 85	240 60	528 25
Six months' Volunteers	2,155 74	703 12	1,452 62
Independent Companies of E. M. M	4,165 57	638 10	3,527 47
Independent Companies of E.M.M.Gen. Order No. 107	16,227 40	3,913 17	12,314 23
Independent Companies of M. M. Gen. Order No. 3.	9,507 86	3,482 17	6,025 69
Total	$348,118 54	$94,808 01	$253,310 53

TABLE NO. III.

Statement of Pay Rolls on file in the Pagmaster General's Office of Militia organizations, who have done service during the war, without sufficient authority, and for which legislation must be had before they can be paid.

	Amount of Pay Due.	Stoppages.	Balance Due.
86th Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia	$10,144 93	$3,705 60	$6,439 33
Capt. W. W. Lair's Independent Marion County Company	4,493 74		4,493 74
Capt. A. J. Drummond's Independent Marion County Company	2,357 59		2,357 59
E. C. Holmes' Lafayette and Saline County Company, colored	2,071 00		2,071 00
Company E, 65th E. M. M. from July 6 to October 4, 1864	4,362 40		4,362 40
Lieut. Benj. Ford's Middletown, Montgomery County Company, E. M. M.	843 32		843 32
Capt. C. N. A. Cartlidge's Independent Colored Company, Marion County	3,936 40	1,814 60	2,121 80
Capt. John Simms' Company L, 43d E. M. M.	305 67		305 67
Capt. Thos. Wright's Andrew County Home Guards	775 59		775 59
Enrolling Officers and Examining Surgeons, 1865	1,730 00		1,730 00
	$31,020 64	$5,520 20	$25,500 44

TABLE NO. IV.

Abstract of Book No. 3.—Irregular Claims.

Amount claimed for forage	$44,156 59
Amount horses taken from citizens	28,062 50
Amount horses taken from citizens and captured	5,736 00
Amount horses taken by Col. Crawford, on Gen. Brown's telegram	10,095 00
Amount of horses of E. M. M. soldiers captured	11,566 50
Amount Quartermaster stores	11,114 37
Total	$110,730 96

Abstract of Book No. 4.—Irregular Claims.

Amount claimed for coffee, sugar, meats, flour, meal and molasses	$26,624 41
Total	$26,628 41

Abstract of Book No. 5.—Irregular Claims.

Amount claimed for cash assessments	$1,155 00
Amount claimed for rent	11,230 47
Amount claimed for ordnance	964 29
Amount claimed for hauling and team work	13,167 70
Amount claimed for services rendered	7,344 58
Amount claimed for railroad transportation	1,243 22
Amount claimed for recruiting service	8,598 94
Amount claimed for court martial service	498 40
Total	$44,202 60

TABLE NO. V.

List of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores on hand December 31, 1869.

No.	Articles.	No.	Articles.
2	Woodruff howitzers.	4,040	Cartridge boxes.
2	Carriages and caissons.	371	Cartridge box plates.
160	Altered to percussion muskets, smooth 69	3,858	Cartridge box belts.
300	Altered to percussion muskets, rifled, 69	3,781	Cartridge box belt plates.
1,105	U. S. muskets, smooth, 69.	3,993	Waist belts.
304	U. S. muskets, rifled, 69.	3,941	Waist belt plates.
1,101	U. S. muskets, rifled, 58.	4,008	Cap pouches and ricks.
730	Enfield muskets, rifled, 58.	4,232	Gun slings.
32	Austrian muskets, rifled, 58.	4,148	Bayonet scabbards.
155	Prussian muskets, 72.	26	Revolver scabbards.
149	Short rifles.	2	Pistol cap boxes.
85	Garibaldi rifles.	228	Screwdrivers.
85	Musketoons.	1,665	Wipers.
1	French carbine.	228	Spring vices.
18	Breach loading carbines.	234	Ball screws.
2	Spencer carbines.	1,350	Extra cones.
4,016	Bayonets.	325	Main springs.
24	Savage revolvers, 44.	325	Tumbler punches.
2	Remington revolver, 44.	95	Tumbler screws.
1	Colt's navy, 36.	108	Sear springs.
78	Light cavalry sabres, steel mounted.	700	Tompions
66	Light cavalry sabres, brass mounted.	1,676	Screwdrivers and cone wrenches.
102	Heavy cavalry sabres, steel mounted.	44	Bullet moulds.
2	Heavy cavalry sabres, brass mounted.	27	Carbine slings.
142	Infantry swords.	29	Carbine swivels.
128	Cavalry sabre belts.	43	Pistol cartridge pouches.
172	Cavalry sabre knots.	3	Brush, wipers and thongs.
38	N. C. P. sword belts.	20	Rifle percussion shells.
1	Pistol belts.	14	6 pound canister, fixed.
303	Cavalry cartridge boxes.	140	6 pounds solid shot.
113	Pistol cartridge boxes.	5	2 pounds solid shot.
139	2 pound canister, fixed.	1	Bellows and handle.
60	12 pounds shells fixed.	1	Fore place and frame.
126	Spherical case shot, fixed.	1	Hand hammer.
28,000	B. and B. cartridges, calibre 72.	1	Welding hammer.
19,000	B. and B. cartridges, calibre 69.	1	Anvil and block.
23,160	Round ball cartridges, calibre 72.	1	Poker.
23,000	Round ball cartridges, calibre 69.	1	Fore punch and creases.
340	Round ball cartridges, calibre 58.	1	Nail punch.
2,000	Blank cartridges.	1	Mallet.
14,000	Elongated ball cartridges, calibre 71.	1	Gun brush.
13,310	Elongated ball cartridges, calibre 69.	1	Gun rack.
14.700	Elongated ball cartridges, calibre 58.	195	Arm chest inlets.
18,930	Elongated ball cartridges, calibre 54.	174	Arm chests.
4,000	Pistol ball cartridges, calibre 54.	344	Packing boxes.
756	Metalic cartridges, calibre 58.	2	6 pounds gun rear sight.
1,008	Metalic cartridges, calibre 36.	543	pounds buckshot.
6,518	Pistol ball cartridges, calibre 44.	5	acres of land.
20,000	Pistol ball cartridges, calibre 36.	3	Iron grease buckets.
4	Iron water buckets.		

TABLE NO. VI.

List of Quartermaster's Stores on hand December 31, 1869.

No.	Articles.	No.	Articles.
4	Blank books.	3	Postoffice letter seals.
1	Ounce wafers.	2	Postoffice deliveries.
12	Ounces sealing wax.	3	Postage stamp boxes.
18	Penholders.	2	Eyelet machines.
18	Inkstands.	3	Chamberlain stamps.
2	Erasers.	1	Press and stamp.
1	Paper folder.	5	Canceling stamps.
6	Rulers.	2	Office seals (Adjutant General.)
2	Bottles pounce.	1	Office seal (Quartermaster General.)
1	Pen rack.	2	Copying presses.
14	Paper weights.	1	" stand.
4	Paper clips.	1	" brush.
2	Paper cutters.	1	" cup.
1	Pounce box.	2	Boxes binding strips.
150	Rubber bands.	2	Stationery drawers.
6	Lead pencils.	17	Book cases.
100	Paper fasteners.	28	Pigeon holes.
10	Army regulations.	23	Chairs.
2	De Hart's military law.	5	Desks.
2	St. Louis city directory.	2	Desk stools.
3	Shears.	1	Sideboard.
2	Arm rests.	7	Tables.
4	Paper baskets.	1	Bench.
3	Sponge cups.	1	Washstand.
2	Water barrels.	14	Window shades.
2	Dippers.	2	Clocks.
3	Wood stoves.	3	Cane seats.
31	Joints stove pipe.	2	Water coolers.
4	Stove drums.	3	Water buckets.
5	Elbows.	1	Truck.
2	Shovels.	3	Hay forks.
2	Rockers.	1	Marking pot.
1	Iron safe.	1	Ostrich feather dusting brush.
1	Steel safe.	2	United States maps.
1	Stencil plate.	2	Missouri maps.
3	Lamps.	1	St. Louis county map.
2	Lanterns.	2	Spittoons.
1	Lounge.	1	Flag pole.
3	Camp cots.	3	Pieces zinc.
1	Call bell.	2	Packing boxes.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

NATIONAL IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

NATIONAL IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

Rooms of the Executive Committee,
Chicago, Ills., December 10, 1870.

The "National Immigration Convention," called by the Governors of the North-Western and Western States, met at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 23d day of November last. There were twenty-two States and two Territories fully and ably represented at the Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The committee on resolutions respectfully submit the following report, as substantially embracing the predominant sentiment of the members of the "Immigration Convention," as contained in the resolution referred to us for consideration:

It must be manifest to all who have heard the deliberations and discussions of the Convention, that justice, patriotism and philanthropy demand the immediate interposition of enlightened public sentiment and law for the protection of the rights and interests of the peoples of other lands, who are annually leaving their native countries and coming to our great national home of freedom. That great and grievous wrongs have been perpetrated, cannot be doubted; and it is equally clear that full and efficient remedies for existing evils ought to be supplied.

The important question to be solved is: What source or department of power can afford an adequate remedy? It is believed to be the judgment of this Convention, as indicated by the resolutions introduced and referred to the committee, that upon our National Government is devolved the duty and responsibility of controlling jointly with other governments the embarkation and transit of emigrants, and co-operatively with auxilliary institutions in controlling the debarkation and protection of the emigrants, in obtaining a permanent home in the place of their choice in the land of their adoption.

This is eminently a question of national importance, as upon the proper protection, care and culture of this class of population largely depend not only their progress and prosperity, but also the fullest development of the resources of our country, and the permanency and perpetuity of our Republican principles and institutions. The committee therefore present the following resolutions as containing, briefly but substantially, the views of this Convention:

1. *Resolved*, That additional legislation and a more rigid enforcement of existing laws on the subject of immigration are necessary to prevent actual abuses and frauds and protect the true interests of the emigrant on his arrival and while in transit to his destination in this country, and that for the accomplishment of this purpose, in the opinion of this Convention, appropriate legislation is imperatively demanded of the Federal Government.

2. *Resolved*, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to open negotiations with countries from which persons emigrate to this country, so as to secure a joint jurisdiction on emigrant ships for the protection of emigrants against abuse and fraud, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, and to the Congress of the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That this Convention unqualifiedly condemns all schemes, combinations and monopolies oppressive to emigrants, by which they are deprived of the proper and usual facilities for cheap and safe transportation, and by which various impositions are practiced upon their indigent and dependent condition.

4. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Convention, a "Bureau of Immigration" should be established under the auspices of the Federal Government.

5. *Resolved*, That a committee of one from each State and Territory represented in this Convention, be appointed to memorialize Congress for such legislation as will most fully accomplish the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

6. *Resolved*, That all capitation taxes collected from emigrants, whether imposed directly or indirectly, with or without color of law, are odious and unjust, and ought to be abolished.

(Signed,) SAMUEL GALLOWAY, of Ohio,
ALLEN C. FULLER, of Illinois,
J. H. NOTEWARE, of Nebraska,
A. T. SHAW, of Tennessee,
CHAS. W. MURTFELDT, of Missouri.
JAS. M. HARVEY, of Kansas,
EDWARD M. McCOOK, of Colorado.
SAMUEL MERRILL, of Iowa.

Official:

JOHN S. LOOMIS, *Secretary*.

IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 9, 1870.

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to transmit to you and through you to the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of Missouri, certified copies of the preamble and resolutions adopted by the "National Immigration Convention," assembled at Indianapolis, on the twenty-third of November last.

I am directed by the executive committee of that Convention to ask your most careful consideration of the spirit and intent of these resolutions, with the hope that the unqualified sanction of the people of Missouri may be accorded, and in such manner as shall secure the earnest co-operation of her Senators and Representatives in Congress, in securing the enactment of such laws as will afford to the Immigrant, while *in transitu*, the National Protection he is justly entitled to receive.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN S. LOOMIS,
Sec'y National Immigration Convention.

To His Excellency:
JOSEPH W. MCCLURG,
Governor of Missouri.

[DOCUMENT "C," ACCOMPANYING GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.]

ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURES

OF

BUREAU OF MINES &C.

Statement of Expenditures in connection with the Geological Bureau, from its organization to December 1st, 1870.

Date of warrant.	To what account.	Amount.
October 1, 1870.	Pay of Prof. A. D. Hager, State Geologist—For quarter ending September 30, 1870	$750 00
June 30	Expenses of members of Board of Managers in attending meetings of the Board	425 67
August 5	same	75 09
10	same	30 50
Sept. 3	same	112 50
15	same	110 75
19	same	69 00
October 3	same	20 00
4	same	111 10
	Total	$954 52
	Aggregate expenditures	$1,704 52

ST. LOUIS, Mo., December 2, 1870.

The above account of expenditures has been approved by a resolution of the Board of Managers of the Bureau of Mines, Metallurgy and Geology, passed this day.

J. W. McCLURG,
President of the Board.

[DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.]

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

Road.	No. miles built from Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871.	No. miles completed on January 1, 1871.....	No. miles in course of construction Jan. 1, '71.	
Pacific.....		355	114	Including leased roads.
South Pacific.....	131	279¾	25	
St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....		211	92	22 miles ready for iron.
North Missouri.....		361		
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....	105	105		
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....		216		
Kan's City, St. Jo. & Council Bluff	16	208		St. Jo. & C. B. & Mo. Valley consoli'd.
St. Louis & Fort Scott.....			55	
Laclede & Fort Scott.....			80	
St. Louis & Santa Fe.....	38	38		
Osage Valley & South'n Kansas		25¼	60	24 miles graded.
St. Louis & Keokuk.....			19	
Louisiana & Missouri River.....	3	3	201	To be completed to Jeff. City by May '71.
Cape Girardeau & State Line.....			17	
Missouri & Mississippi.....			160	60 miles ready for iron.
Chicago and Southwestern.....	50	60	100	
Alexandria & Nebraska City.....			75	40 miles ready for iron.
Kansas City & Cameron.....		53		Operated by Hannibal & St. Jo. R. R.
Boone County & Jefferson City..		22		Operated by North Missouri R. R.
St. Louis, Chillicothe & Omaha.	40	40	25	
Lexington & St. Louis.....			53	Graded.
St. Louis & St. Joseph.....	34½	78		
Lexington, Gulf & Lake.....			106	24 miles ready for iron.
	417½	2,055	1,182	

REPORT OF THE

FUND COMMISSIONERS.

To his Excellency, J. W. McClurg, Governor of Missouri:

SIR: In compliance with section two, chapter fourteen, of the General Statutes, the undersigned Fund Commissioners, beg leave to submit the following annual report:

STATE DEBT.

Series of bonds.	Rate per cent.	Outstanding January 1, 1869.	Retired in 1869	Retired in 1870	Outstanding January 1, 1870.
Pacific Railroad	6	$5,570,000	$3,000	$148,000	$5,419,000
St. Louis & Iron Mountain R. R.	6	2,478,000	3,000	96,000	2,379,000
Southwest Branch Pacific R. R	6	1,629,000	16,000	157,000	1,456,000
North Missouri Railroad	6	3,090,000	5,000	123,000	2,962,000
Platte County Railroad	6	543,000	3,000	36,000	504,000
Cairo and Fulton Railroad	6	422,000		30,000	392,000
State debt proper	6	453,000	7,000	8,000	438,000
Revenue bonds	6	48,000	48,000		
Southwest Branch guaranteed	7	1,589,000			1,589,000
Consols	6	2,830,000	28,000	151,000	2,727,000
		$18,652,000	$113,000	$749,000	$17,866,000
Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R.		3,000,000			3,000,000
					$20,866,000

Of these outstanding bonds, $20,866,000, the State is called upon to provide for the interest due upon only $17,866,000, the remaining $3,000,000 being Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad bonds, upon which that road promptly pays the interest. Of the bonds of this road, the sum of $167,000 is held by the State Treasurer, the interest upon which is collected by him and paid into the State Interest Fund. The interest on the "State Debt Proper," $438,000, and on $20,000 Pacific Railroad bonds held by the State Auditor in trust for the State School Fund, is paid from the Revenue Fund, an appropriation therefrom having been made for that purpose many years since.

There is, therefore, to be provided semi-annually, from the State Interest Fund, the sum of $520,185, and the commission to the bank for paying the same, about $1,300. In addition to this semi-annually accruing interest, there are $63,990 of coupons against $133,425 outstanding last year that are over due, which must be provided for as they are presented.

Under the act approved March 12, 1867, providing for the funding of past due coupons of the railroad indebtedness of the State, there were issued seventy-six thousand dollars ($76,000) in 1869 and 1870, which will account for the present number of that series now outstanding. Of the 4,000 bonds, "Consols," originally issued under the act referred to, and deposited with the National Bank of Commerce of New York, to be exchanged for over due coupons, the bank held, on July 1, 1870, "fifty-six bonds." The Fund Commissioners found that the bank, in accordance with the same act, issued these bonds with coupons attached from and including January 1, 1868 (being six coupons including January 1, 1871), they instructed said bank to discontinue the further issue of them and ordered the payment of such coupons as might be presented in currency. This being a clear saving to the State of eighty dollars ($80) on each bond "not issued," placing them at their market value. We also requested that the remaining bonds, $56,000, be returned to us. These have been received, canceled and placed for safety in the vault of the Treasurer.

The payment of the interest falling due January 1, 1871, has been provided for and is now being paid.

We have, in conformity with the act approved March 16, 1870, providing for the investment of the surplus in the Sinking Fund in bonds of the State of Missouri, bought seven hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars ($749,000) bonds (of various issues), costing at an average 92⅛ per cent., including all expenses. The bonds have been canceled and placed in the vault of the Treasurer.

There will be a surplus in the Interest Fund during the next two years of about a million dollars, subject to investment; if this surplus is invested in bonds of the State of Missouri, and these bonds canceled as the law now directs, there will be no money in the Treasury to meet the maturing debt, the first series of our bonds falling due in 1872.

We, therefore, respectfully recommend that the law be changed as regards the cancellation of our securities, and provision made authorizing the Fund Commissioners to deposit bonds purchased for the "Sinking Fund" to their credit, and subject to their order, "with the National Bank of Commerce in New York," or some other responsible institution of that city.

The Fund Commissioners may continue the purchase of bonds, and the State will not only save the interest but will derive all the benefit incidental to advance of our securities.

STATEMENT OF BONDS OUTSTANDING ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870, WITH THE DATES AT WHICH THEY SEVERALLY MATURE, TO WIT:

Years.	Amount Maturing.
1872	$422,000
1873	599,000
1874	811,000
1875	1,412,000
1876	3,069,000
1877	1,034,000
1878	539,000
1883	438,000
1886	1,944,000
1887	3,242,000
1888	3,251,000
1889	863,000
1890	242,000
	$17,865,000

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad bonds are not included in the foregoing statement.

CONDITION OF STATE INTEREST FUND.

	DR.		
Jan. 1, 1869....	To balance in fund	$5,370,749 59	
Dec. 31.....	Receipts fiscal year	1,289,278 06	
	From Union Military Fund	267,465 04	
Dec. 31, 1870..	Receipts, fiscal year	1,258,506 87	
	Transfer Union Military Fund	9,280 93	
	Transfer Military Fund of 1847	25 67	
			$8,195,306 16
	CR.		
Dec. 31, 1869 .	By warrants paid	$1,192,483 46	
Dec. 31, 1870..	By warrants paid	6,225,623 92	
	By transfer to Sinking Fund	609,968 29	
	By balance	167,230 49	
			$8,195,306 16
Jan. 1, 1871 ...	The balance in the fund consists of—		
	Hannibal & St. Jo. Railroad bonds		$167,000 00
	Current funds		230 49
	Total		$167,230 49

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CONDITION OF SINKING FUND—STATE DEBT.

	DR.		
June, 1870.....	By receipts.....	$1,362 93	
	By transfers.....	688,690 50	
			$690,053 43
	CR.		
April, 1870.	To cash warrants paid.....	$300,000 00	
May, ...	" "	27,140 27	
November	" "	286,594 91	
December	" "	76,313 70	
Jan. 1, 1871...	By balance.....	4 55	
			$690,053 43

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. Q. DALLMEYER,
State Treasurer.

DAN. M. DRAPER,
State Auditor.